

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4137.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1907.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Societies.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Society will be held at the SOCIETY'S APARTMENTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE, on FRIDAY, February 15, at 5 o'clock.
The Fellows and their Friends will DINE together at the CRITERION RESTAURANT, Piccadilly Circus, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets to be obtained at the Society's Apartments.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

TUESDAY NEXT, February 12, at 8 o'clock, Prof. WILLIAM STIRLING, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., FIRST OF SIX LECTURES ON THE VISUAL APPARATUS OF MAN AND ANIMALS. One Guinea the Course.

THURSDAY, February 14, at 8 o'clock, ALFRED HARKER, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., FIRST OF TWO LECTURES ON 'THE MINUTE STRUCTURE OF IGNEOUS ROCKS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.' Half-a-Guinea.

SATURDAY, February 16, at 8 o'clock, Prof. JOSEPH JOHN THOMSON, FIRST OF SIX LECTURES ON 'RÖNTGEN, CATHODE, AND POSITIVE RAYS.' One Guinea.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ADVANCED LECTURES IN CLASSICS.

Mr. WALTER HEADLAM, Litt.D., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, will deliver a COURSE OF SIX LECTURES ON 'HERODAS AND THE ALEXANDRIANS' at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., on THURSDAYS, beginning on February 14, at 4.30 p.m. Admission to the Course is free.
P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

LECTURES ON JAPANESE EDUCATION UNDER THE MARTIN WHITE BENEFACTION.

BARON KIKUCHI, sometime Japanese Minister of Education and President of the University of Tokyo, will deliver

1. A COURSE OF LECTURES ON JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION on THURSDAY, February 21, and the Four Following Thursdays, at the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, CLARE MARKET, W.C., at 8.30 p.m.

2. A COURSE OF LECTURES ON JAPANESE EDUCATION on FRIDAY, February 15, and the Five Following Fridays, at KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, W.C., at 8 p.m. The Course will be repeated on SATURDAY, February 16, and the Five Following Saturdays, at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., at 11.20 a.m.

The Fee for each Course is Five Shillings. Tickets for all the Courses may be obtained from the undersigned, and for those to be held at University College, King's College, and the London School of Economics from the Secretaries of the respective Colleges. Further Courses will be given by the Lecturer during the Summer Term, particulars of which will be announced at a later date.

Baron Kikuchi will deliver an INAUGURAL LECTURE at the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON on THURSDAY, February 14, at 5 p.m. Sir EDWARD BUSH, M.A., LL.B., the Vice-Chancellor, will preside. Admission Free by Ticket, which may be had on application.
P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.
University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall Street, E.C.

FOUR LECTURES ON THE DIVISIONS OF A MATHEMATICIAN (New Series) will be delivered on MONDAY, TUESDAY, February 11 and 12, and THURSDAY, FRIDAY, February 14 and 15, commencing at 6 p.m., by W. H. WAGSTAFF, Esq., M.A., Gresham Professor of Geometry. Admission free.

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Educational.

MISS DREWRY'S EVENING MEETINGS.—

WEDNESDAY, February 13, at 7.45, BROWNING'S REPHAN, &c. A Class will probably meet on THURSDAY, February 14, or FRIDAY, February 15, at 11.30 a.m., for the Study of Modern English Literature. Miss Drewry wishes to read with Private Pupils.—141, King Henry's Road, London, N.W.

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LITERATURE

Medieval London—Vol. II. *Ecclesiastical*.
By Sir Walter Besant. (A. & C. Black.)

THE second volume of Besant's 'Medieval London,' though opening with a section on the secular government of the City, deals chiefly with the special side of the title. Like its several predecessors in the whole series of "The Survey of London," it is admirably printed and well illustrated. As to the letterpress, though many facts are well marshalled and set forth in an interesting fashion, it cannot, on the whole, be commended. It is not a pleasant task for a critic to pull to pieces any posthumous work, especially when the writer was a man so justly distinguished as Besant. No one, however, who understood such matters could have regarded him as an expert antiquary or thoroughly well-read historian. He had a remarkable gift of assimilating a great variety of material, and of coming, in many cases, to good general conclusions. Some lack of accuracy was noticeable in the previous volumes, but these deficiencies are considerably increased, both in gravity and number, when he deals with ecclesiastical matters, for which, we can only suppose, he had no natural taste.

Besant is stated to have considered this elaborate work on every aspect of London as the *magnum opus* which was to crown his literary career. This being so, it is amazing to find that almost every source where stores of original information could be readily found has been systematically neglected in this volume. Many a mistake would, for instance, have been corrected, had he read through, even in a

cursory way, the considerable number of mighty tomes which form the episcopal registers of the diocese of London. These invaluable records, beginning in 1306, have never been even analyzed, except for the purpose of lists of institutions to benefices; but they embody a diversity of information relating to the religious life of the great city and its surroundings. These volumes are stored in the south-west tower of the cathedral church of St. Paul, and are fairly accessible to any man of letters. If Sir Walter was not acquainted with old scripts and contractions, it was surely his duty in drawing up a general survey of London to employ some competent agent to make extracts and to supply him with the general tenor of the acts of successive bishops.

To take another illustration of sins of omission, mention may be made of the celebrated Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury in the Borough, which was transferred in recent years to the fine site opposite the Houses of Parliament. There is abundant unused material for a full and interesting monograph on this ancient foundation. In addition to a great variety of other information which can be obtained from the public records, there is at the British Museum a large chartulary of this hospital, consisting of upwards of three hundred folios. Here, however, a single page is given in chap. xiv. to St. Thomas's Hospital. In this meagre and inaccurate account it is stated that "the place has little history."

There was, too, a leper hospital under the joint dedication of St. Mary and St. Leonard, on the outskirts of the borough of Southwark. It obtained the special protection of Edward II. and Edward III., and was afterwards for a long time under the care of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. This house is ignored by Besant when he deals with leper-houses. Indeed, the whole treatment of the religious foundations of Southwark is faulty, and those who place such a volume as this on their shelves, with the idea that they are possessed of a trustworthy book of reference to the old religious houses of the metropolis, will find themselves constantly misled. Take, for example, what Besant has to say of the once famous house of Bermondsey: the five or six pages of letterpress are almost hopelessly wrong. The account opens with the statement that "there is no longer among the people living on its very site any memory or tradition of its existence." How far this statement as to the "absolute oblivion" into which this Cluniac abbey is said to have fallen is correct, may be judged from the fact that great interest was taken by several of those on the site during the recent improvements made by the London County Council in forming the approaches to the Tower Bridge. Fairly numerous relics of the abbey were then brought to light. The most portable of these found a shelter several years ago, before the death of Besant, in Horniman's Museum. The priory of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, was

founded in 1082 for Cluniac monks by Alwyn Child, a London citizen. It was therefore an alien priory, but escaped suppression by securing a charter of denization in 1381 (not in 1390) on payment of a fine of 200 marks; in 1399 it was advanced to the position of an abbey. It is here stated that the internal history of the abbey is naturally without interest. The reverse of this statement is the truth, but apparently Sir Walter did not know where to look for information. He says that there were sixty-nine priors and abbots as superiors of this house between its foundation and its suppression in 1538; but he is ten short of the full number, which was in reality seventy-nine. The average duration of each superior's rule was exceptionally short, and, as many of the earlier priors died shortly after their election, the writer considers it a proof that "the election went as a rule by seniority, or at least that the brethren chose for their chief one who was well stricken in years and of long experience." This statement involves a big blunder in the story of England's numerous alien priories, which played so important a part in the religious life and disturbances of our country up to the close of the fourteenth century. The fact is that the brethren at Bermondsey, like the rest of the monks of the alien priories, had no voice in the choice of their superior. The prior of Bermondsey was simply appointed by the sole action of the abbot of the foreign mother-house, who sent over, as a rule, a monk who was a stranger to the house. Moreover, the prior could be recalled at any moment at pleasure, a power that was frequently exercised. Until the charter of denization was obtained, when Richard Dunton, the first Englishman to hold the office of superior, was appointed, the brethren of Bermondsey had no say in the choice of their prior. Other blunders are frequent in connexion with the account of this house, but we have space to point out only one more. Besant states that it was dependent for 300 years on the abbey of Cluny; but this is wrong, for it was founded by a colony of four monks from the important Cluniac house of St. Mary, Charité-sur-Loire. It was the abbot of La Charité who appointed the Bermondsey priors and to whom their considerable annual tribute was paid.

Great interest is now taken in the fine old conventual church of St. Mary Overy, as it has recently become the cathedral church of the new diocese of Southwark; but those who desire accurate information as to the history of this ancient priory of Austin Canons must not rely upon these pages. It is true that a few of the more memorable incidents connected with this historic pile are put on record; but it is rather curious that all reference to its use by the bishops of Winchester, as by far the most important church in the Surrey half of their diocese, is ignored. These bishops not infrequently used the priory church for ordinations. Bishop Sandale ordained here in 1316, 1317, and 1318; and in 1352 John Sheppey was

consecrated Bishop of Rochester in this church.

There are various heedless and more or less incorrect statements in the general description of ecclesiastical London, apart from the religious houses. The accounts of hermits and anchorites, as well as of pilgrimage and sanctuary, are insufficient. But enough of adverse criticism has been offered. We cannot help thinking that if Besant had lived a little longer, this portion of his work would have been revised by him or by friends who were competent to aid him.

Modern Spain, 1815-1898. By H. Butler Clarke. With a Memoir by the Rev. W. H. Hutton. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THIS posthumous work, though published without the benefit of the author's revision, will maintain his reputation for sobriety of judgment and accurate knowledge of Spanish affairs. He had evidently mastered the immense amount of material available up to the death of Narváez, and his personal acquaintance with the chief politicians of the last thirty years compensates for insufficient "documentation" as regards this later period.

He opens with a vigorous sketch of the position during the Peninsular War, though perhaps he inclines to underrate the part taken by the Catalans and the *guerrilleros*. It is impossible to follow in detail his account of the revolutions and counter-revolutions during the reign of Ferdinand VII., the complicated intrigues leading up to the first Carlist war and the three political phases which distinguished the regency of Cristina. The narrative of these intricate proceedings is exceptionally lucid, and, though Mr. Butler Clarke had no illusions with respect to the personal character of Ferdinand VII., he judges the conduct of this jovial scoundrel with indulgent impartiality. Want of space is no doubt responsible for the omission of some illuminating particulars. Among Ferdinand's favourites might have been mentioned not only the water-carrier Chamorro (p. 36), but also the ex-porter Ugarte; and it should have been pointed out that Garay's fall was due not so much to the unpopularity of his financial reforms as to the general belief that Ferdinand had joined with Ugarte and the Russian minister Tatichoff in embezzling the funds assigned for the purchase of eight Russian ships. The arrest of Garay was Ferdinand's method of diverting suspicion from himself. The estimate of Riego is eminently sound. It was a mere accident that made this vain, pompous major the leader of the revolution of 1820; but it is fair to remember that Riego, with all his faults, was disinterested, that he successfully carried out his share of the conspiracy by capturing the Conde de Calderón at Arcos, and that the responsibility for the fiasco before Cadiz lies with his official superior Quiroga. Mr. Butler Clarke traces with admirable clearness

the introduction into Spain of the Salic Law in 1713, and emphasizes the fact that Philip V.'s decree was in direct opposition to Spanish custom. But he perhaps concedes too much to the Carlists by describing (p. 83) as "submissive" the Cortes which abrogated the Salic Law in 1789, and by speaking of "the mystery surrounding this transaction." The abrogation is recorded in the acts of the Cortes, and, if it was not promulgated at the time, this may be reasonably ascribed to the position created by the French Revolution.

In dealing with the later period Mr. Butler Clarke has grasped the essential fact that the spirit of reform, as in the time of Aranda, has "failed to penetrate the inert, self-satisfied mass of the nation"; but, though he rightly insists on the impossibility of governing Spain against the will of the clergy (pp. 403 and 461), he scarcely appreciates the power of bureaucracy, officialism, and *caciquismo*. If Quintana went out of his way to compliment Godoy, if Goya valued his position as Court painter, it was not because they were sycophants—both were men of character—but because at that time no career in Spain was possible without official support. This is almost as true to-day as it was at the end of the eighteenth century, and it explains the appearance in the political arena of poets like Espronceda, Campoamor, and Núñez de Arce, and of novelists like Valera, Pereda, and Blasco Ibáñez. The backing derived from political partisans enables these writers to pursue their real vocation, and this applies to men in almost every other walk of life. The result is that Spanish politicians represent passions and interests rather than principles and convictions, and the perception of this fact accounts for the inertness of the masses.

We could have wished that a chapter had been allotted to the operations which ended in the loss of the South American colonies; the subject falls well within the limits of the work, for the decisive battles of Chacabuco, Maipú, and Ayacucho took place in 1817, 1818, and 1825 respectively, and the return of the defeated forces facilitated the task of the dissatisfied officers who organized the subsequent series of *pronunciamientos*. So, too, a few pages might have been spared to the literary developments of the period. But Mr. Butler Clarke preferred to confine himself chiefly to the history of domestic politics, and his judicial, exact narrative is not likely to be superseded till the carefully guarded archives of the Spanish Government are thrown open to scholars. Misprints are far fewer than is usual in the case of a work crowded with Spanish names and words: we have noted "funeste" (p. 425) for *funesto*, "1903" (p. 451) for 1893, and "Mendiggoria" (p. 475) for Mendi-gorria, which, however, is correctly given on p. 122. To the valuable bibliography should be added 'España en el Congreso de Viena,' a striking study published in the *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas, y Museos* by the present Spanish Ambassador at St. James's, Señor de Villa.

Urrutia. The slight blemishes to which we have referred would no doubt have been removed if Mr. Butler Clarke had corrected his proofs: as it is, we owe to him by far the best book on the subject with which he deals.

Old German Love Songs. Translated from the Minnesingers of the Twelfth to Fourteenth Centuries by Frank C. Nicholson. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS book will be welcomed alike by students of Middle High German and lovers of poetry as the first successful attempt to reproduce in English verse a selection from Minnesong "sufficiently varied and extensive to illustrate roughly the nature and range of the art, and indicate the main lines of its development." The translations are preceded by a scholarly Introduction, which gives a clear account of the principal features of the Minnesingers' art, and a brief summary of its origin, growth, full development, and ultimate decay. Some statement of the metrical rules followed by the Minnesingers, illustrated by examples, might have been added with advantage, as it would have given the reader unacquainted with Middle High German a clearer idea of the difficulties which had to be overcome, and would have prepared him for the uncomfortable metres and apparent unevenness of rhythm in some of the translations. In addition to the rendering of anonymous songs no fewer than fifty-five poets are included; and though we miss some of our favourite poems, we have no fault to find with the selection of the pieces by which each poet is represented, except in one case, and that the most important of all. Walther von der Vogelweide, the great-st of all mediæval singers, surely ought to have been better represented, not only numerically, but also by his best lyrics, in order to make a fair appreciation of him possible and to justify the lavish praise which Mr. Nicholson rightly bestows on him. To compare Walther with Dante and Goethe, and then to withhold from us the most perfect examples of his poetry, is, to say the least of it, tantalizing. Mr. Nicholson includes a number of Walther's poems which exhibit in a marked degree his virtuosity in playing clever tricks with rhymes and metre and other technical *tours de force*; but these we would have gladly sacrificed for one or two songs of the so-called 'Niedere Minne,' which, as Mr. Nicholson admits, "mark a new departure in Minnesong, and in their freshness, charm, and exquisite form are the most captivating examples of all the mediæval lyric." Mr. Nicholson himself is impelled to apologize for this omission, on the ground that "even the translator's sacrilege may have its limits"; but the skill with which he has conquered many greater difficulties makes it impossible for us to accept this plea. In the Introduction we should have welcomed quotations of Provençal lyrics and the 'Carmina Burana,' the Latin songs of that "sad, mad, bad, glad

brotherhood" of wandering students, for the satisfaction of those who would like to note for themselves the influence of native and foreign models on Minnesong which Mr. Nicholson dwells upon. The Bibliographical Note, which gives a list of earlier translations, and a few standard works and editions, together with a careful and judicious characterization of each, will serve as a helpful guide to the novice, though it is not complete enough for the advanced student.

The translations are clearly the work of a scholar equipped with a thorough knowledge of Middle High German, from the literary and the philological point of view. We notice that the most recent readings of various disputed passages have been adopted, and that in filling up any gaps in the originals the suggestions of the best scholars have been followed. When, now and then, Mr. Nicholson departs from the original, this is due to the exigencies of rhyme and rhythm, not to any misunderstanding of the text. The general sense and spirit of the passage are always correctly reproduced, though the hypercritical might take exception to the translation of

lêre übr aller engel schar (Walther, 1, 13)

by
O'er the angel hosts a King,

or
wol gekleidet unde wol gebunden (Walther, 8, 13)

by
Decked with wreath and raiment.

In judging the English of Mr. Nicholson's versions we must, of course, bear in mind that he has endeavoured not only to give a faithful rendering of the subject-matter, but also to preserve the form of the originals as far as possible. The general reader may question whether the translator was wise in setting himself such a task, which at times inevitably involved the use of some odd turns of speech, padding, and forced phrases. But as in M.H.G. poetry the form is in itself of such great importance, we are inclined to think that he has done well occasionally in sacrificing beauty of expression to instructiveness and interest. In fact, we consider that the form of the earlier songs might have been reproduced even more faithfully, with all its imperfections, as this would have thrown into stronger relief the technical skill attained by the later Minnesingers. In many cases Mr. Nicholson replaces the assonance of the earlier poems by pure rhymes, while in the later poems, where purity of rhyme is essential, he uses such rhymes as "water": "later," "nation": "fashion," "design": "coin," "driven": "heaven." We also note a few phrases which might, perhaps, have been improved, e.g.,

My heart is high for delight (Kürenberg, 7, 4)
(Sô stêt wol hōhe mīn muot),

or
Oh, half and half a heaven is this (Walther, 8, 7)
(Ez ist wol halb ein himelriche).

Some of the translations have the swing and flow of original verse, and archaic words are often used with good effect, as in Spervogel's advice to his son:—

Kerling, build a house and store
All thy gear within the door,

or in Neidhart's spring song:—

Clover green Again is seen.
Winter, off, with all thy teen!

We must, however, confess to a dislike for the too frequent occurrence of the word "fain," which, moreover, is often employed in a peculiar way, e.g., "I am fain of that custom," or

"A Knight there is," a lady said,
"Hath served me as I wished full fain."

The titles which Mr. Nicholson has given to the different poems are invariably well chosen, and in many cases peculiarly appropriate. Particularly happy is the choice of passages from Horace. "Nunc pede libero pulsanda tellus," e.g., is chosen as heading for Neidhart's spring song beginning:—

The forest high and low
Was gray with ice and snow;
Now from end to end 'tis bright.
Mark it right,
Maidens gay,
And where the flowers are, dance to-day!

Neidhart's "Nu ist der küele winder gar zergangen" ("Now chilly winter's vanished altogether") is headed "Sol-vitur acris hiems"; Walther's famous song in praise of his native country is introduced by "Laudabunt alii"; and as title for Neidhart's appeal to his patron 'Fürste Friderich' the translator has chosen "Mæcenas, atavis edite regibus."

On the whole, we have real admiration for the manner in which Mr. Nicholson has carried out his difficult task, and are confident that his book will prove a stimulus to the study of the subject.

The Desert and the Sown. By Gertrude Lowthian Bell. (Heinemann.)

THERE is something outrageous to the Orientally-minded in the idea of an English-woman wandering alone, for pastime, in Eastern lands; and the narrative of such wanderings inevitably suffers from the presence of an ultra-Western personality. Miss Durham's books form no exception, for she had work to do. Strong in this opinion, we may have approached 'The Desert and the Sown' in a somewhat cynical and chiding spirit. This sentence, "The Oriental is like a very old child," with others occurring in the preface, prepared us to encounter a storm of reckless generalization. But it was not so. From the opening description of a high wind lashing the Judæan wilderness the present reviewer was at peace with the author, and accepted her condition of a damsel errant not only without a murmur, but even with an exhilaration unexperienced since he read 'Eöthen.' He is only too happy to ride with her

along the strip of herbage strown
That just divides the desert from the sown,
and revive old memories.

The book describes the converse with all sorts of Syrians enjoyed by Miss Bell on a journey through the country east of Jordan to the Jebel ed-Drüz, and thence, by Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, and Antioch, to the coast at Iskenderün—a journey in itself highly interesting, made more so by her manner of narration:—

"I watched the Sherarāt buying corn from Namrūd... The corn was kept in a deep dry hole cut in the rock and was drawn out like so much water in golden bucketsful.... Not even the camels were silent, but joined in the argument with groans and babbings, as the Arabs loaded them with full sacks. The Sheikhs of the Sukhūr and the Sherarāt sat round on stones in the drizzling mist, and sometimes they muttered, 'God! God!' and sometimes they exclaimed, 'He is merciful and compassionate!' Not infrequently the sifted corn was poured back among the unsifted, and a dialogue of this sort ensued:

"Namrūd: 'Upon thee! Upon thee! oh boy! May thy dwelling be destroyed May thy days come to harm!'

"Beni Sakhr: 'By the face of the prophet of God! May He be exalted!'

"Sherarāt (in suppressed chorus): 'God! And Muhammad the Prophet of God, upon him be peace!'

"A party in bare legs and a sheepskin: 'Cold, cold! Wallah! rain and cold.'

"Beni Sakhr: 'Praise be to God the Almighty!'

"Chorus of camels: 'B-b-b-b-b-dd-G-r-r-o-o-a-a-a.'

"Camel drivers: 'Be still, accursed ones! may you slip in the mud! may the wrath of God fall on you!'

"Sukhūr (in unison): 'God! God! by the light of His Face!'

That is a description worthy of Burton at his best. The creative gift of Burton's is not here; throughout the book there is sameness in the characters; but it is more than atoned for by the author's power of conveying the whole scene, presenting the look of the individual, and making him talk as Arabs talk. Her descriptions—whether of scenery, of architecture (her forte), or of the varying types of humanity—are always fine; and the conversations as reported have the effect of actual speech. The praises of English rule in Egypt, which Miss Bell heard on all hands, might, were it not for the politeness of the East, be thought valuable as evidence, when the beneficence of that rule is called in question:—

"Namrūd turned from these vexed questions to extol the English rule in Egypt.... He knew that the fellahin had grown rich, and that the desert was as peaceful as were the cities. 'Blood feud has ceased,' said he, 'and raiding; for when a man steals another's camels, look you what happens. The owner of the camels comes to the nearest konak and lays his complaint, and a zaptieh rides out alone through the desert till he reaches the robber's tent. Then he throws the salaam and enters. What does the lord of the tent do? he makes coffee and tries to treat the zaptieh as a guest. But when the soldier has drunk the coffee he places money by the hearth, saying, 'Take this piastre,' and so he pays for all he eats and drinks and accepts nothing. And in the morning he departs, leaving orders that in so many days the camels must be at the konak. Then the robber, being afraid, gathers together the camels and sends them in, and one, may be, is missing, so that the number is short. And the judge says to the lord of the camels, 'Are all the beasts here?' and he replies, 'There is one missing.' And he says, 'What is its value?' and he answers, 'Eight liras.' Then the judge says to the other, 'Pay him eight liras.' Wallah! he pays."

From a few of the author's judgments

we dissent. The Druzes are not more cruel than their neighbours in habits of warfare. They are less inhuman, for example, than her favourite Kurds. It is—or was until very lately—their custom to spare all females, and males under seven years of age. Eyewitnesses of the slaughter of 1860 mention this forbearance with praise; and we have been assured by various Druzes that it is a condition of their warfare. The Circassians do not deserve such sweeping condemnation. Their stiff-necked pride and great distrust of foreigners make them hard to approach; and they have never forgiven the French and English for betraying (as they believe) their country to the Muscovite; but though ruthless as enemies they make staunch friends, as the Sultan knows.

Asia is scarcely so coherent as at one point the author would have us believe. It was not because the Japanese were Asiatics that the Moslems and Druzes of Syria sided with them during the late war, but because Russia is the ancient enemy of the Moslem, and China is the place where good Druzes go when they die. When the Japanese beat the Chinese the Druzes were aghast—heaven had been stormed (we are quoting Druze talk at the time); and it appears from Miss Lowthian Bell's account that they wisely transferred their heaven to Japan.

The Metâwileh, we agree, are repulsive; but their manners are well worth studying. The story, told by Mahmûd, of the talking jug (p. 234), and another illustrating the transmigration of souls, are both of them Druze stories, though here referred to the Nusairis. A good variant of the latter is given in Skene's Syrian 'Rambles.' The admiring crowds which annoyed the author in Homs were but pursuing an ancient and, in intention, honorific custom, with a name of its own.

The author evidently knows Arabic well, but we wish she had adopted some other system of transliteration. To the average reader, *k* or *s* with a dot underneath is *k* or *s* demented; he must say Jerusalem and pass on; while the reader conversant with Arabic has his attention called to the spelling, which is not immaculate. For example, in the proverb, "Hayyeh rubda wala daif mudha," following the author's system, there should be four dotted letters; she gives but one. A like objection applies to her perpetual use of the word "God" instead of "Allah." Every one knows that Allah signifies the Supreme Being, but "God" in English has too solemn an effect, and the best authorities write "Allah" when rendering common expletives, &c.

But after a searching criticism this book remains one of the best of its kind that we have ever read. A valuable map is appended, but, alas! there is no index.

The Life of St. Columba by St. Adamnan.
Translated by Wentworth Huyshe.
(Routledge & Sons.)

COLUMBA died in 597, and Adamnan was elected Abbot of Iona in 679, so that the

statement in this life that the writer had talked with men who remembered Columba may easily be received. A manuscript of the life, now at Schaffhausen, is in the hand of a scribe named Dorbhene, and belongs to the early years of the eighth century. It is written in Latin which has some of the forms of expression and a few of the peculiar words used by Irish writers of Latin in the period which the pride of later times has chosen to call the Dark Ages. Thus the work which Mr. Huyshe has translated, and Messrs. Routledge have published in a cheap, but well-printed edition, is one of the earliest complete literary compositions written in the British Islands.

The author was a contemporary of Cædmon and of Bede, and his book had probably been copied more than once before the 'Ecclesiastical History' of Bede had become known outside the monastery in which it was written. The dwellings, the journeys by land, the voyages in skin-covered boats across the seas, the social conditions, the agriculture, and the domestic life of its time are displayed in it, not as the result of antiquarian research, but as part of the daily experiences of the writer. The narrative is simple, and obviously veracious. "What the miracles were I cannot tell," said Carlyle, in a conversation in which he praised the life, "but you can see that the man wrote things exactly as they appeared to him, and that he was a man who would not tell a lie."

The sunlight shining on a particular spot, such as a distant hill-side in some well-known and beloved region, or upon a grave, often produces a great effect upon a mind already filled with thoughts of the place thus illuminated; and when this is remembered truth as well as poetry is apparent in such a description as that in the life

OF A LUMINOUS RAY SEEN ON THE FACE OF
THE BOY HIMSELF AS HE SLEPT.

On another night Cruithnechan, the priest, a man of admirable life, the foster-father of the same blessed boy, returning after Mass from the church of his little dwelling, found his entire house irradiated by bright light: for he saw, indeed, a globe of fire stationary over the face of the little sleeping boy. And seeing it, he immediately trembled with fear, and, falling with face on the ground in great wonder, he understood that the grace of the Holy Spirit was poured out from heaven upon his foster-child.

The numerous pictures of nature—of the rocks, of the distant views across the sea, of the great waves, of the harvest field—add to the charm and the reality of the biography. We are made to see the heron rising from the sea-level into the sky and slowly flying out of sight, and the whale appearing on the surface of the sea and then disappearing in its depths. Nor are illustrations of human nature omitted, such as the touching account of the saint watching, with recollections of his youth, the bird flying towards Ireland, and of the traveller in Ireland asked soon after Columba's death, not yet known there, whether all was well

with the saint, and bursting into tears with the reply, "All is indeed well."

Mr. Huyshe has written an introductory summary of the principal events in the life, and at the end of each chapter has added brief but useful notes. A map showing the parts of Scotland and Ireland most often mentioned in the book is given, and in the note on this the error is made of regarding as identical the Irish kingdoms called Dalriada and Dal-Araidhe. These kingdoms formed the region of Ulidia, or Lesser Ulster, after the sack of Emania. They are now represented by the counties of Antrim and Down. Dalriada occupied the northern half of Antrim and part of its eastern coast, and the territory inland for some distance. Dal-Araidhe consisted of the county of Down and the south-western part of Antrim. Mr. Whitwell Elwin once wrote part of a translation of Adamnan's 'Life of Columba' in which he represented with extraordinary skill the simplicity of the style of the original. It is to be regretted that he never completed the projected work. Prof. J. T. Fowler's useful translation in the endeavour to be faithful has obscured the literary character and merit of the original. Mr. Huyshe has done more justice to the style of Adamnan, and his translation may be recommended as the best which has appeared, and as a suitable presentation in English of this venerable biography.

NEW NOVELS.

By the Light of the Soul. By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. (Harper & Brothers.)

MRS. MARY WILKINS FREEMAN has a delicate appreciation of the young girl in her attitude towards life, and her sympathetic manner of writing and the extreme sincerity of her treatment lend themselves well to her subject. 'By the Light of the Soul' is the story of a girl's development from childhood to womanhood through difficult though not remarkable circumstances. It opens with the death of Maria Edgham's mother, speedily followed by her father's marriage with a school teacher, whose fixed smile and incapacity for natural affection, allied with a keen sense of outward decorum, are ably drawn. The characters, indeed, all have that individuality and distinction which mark the author's work, and not the least notable is that of Maria's sweet-natured, but irresponsible father, who sorely misses the stern but unselfish discipline of his first wife. The peculiarly fresh simplicity of Maria's girlhood is too soon blurred by the foolish and improbable ceremony of boy-and-girl marriage into which she is hurried, and the childish reserve which she maintains with regard to it after childhood has past, with such disastrous consequences, is certainly overstrained. The depths of her nature have been first sounded by her love for her little half-sister, and it is through this love that later she has to make the great renunciation. Viewed from an artistic as well as a human point of view, Maria's story is sadder than

it should be, and leaves the reader with a sense of dissatisfaction which detracts not a little from his pleasure. The scene of the opening chapters is laid in a suburb of New York, but is soon removed to the more familiar setting of a New England village.

Israel Rank. By Roy Horniman. (Chatto & Windus.)

BORN obscurely, of partly Jewish extraction, with an early craving after all that the pleasure markets of the world hold, Israel Rank learns that through his mother he is in the line of succession to an English earldom. He deliberately sets himself to remove the six lives which stand between him and the Gascoyne peerage, and does it with a running commentary of calm and callous introspection. The interest culminates in a gorgeous trial scene in Westminster Hall, which is succeeded by an unexpected and dramatic revelation. So detailed an analysis of an entirely unmoral character could hardly be improving, might be entertaining, but runs the risk of being merely dull. This autobiography barely escapes the last indictment; but if commendation may not be more warmly accorded, it is because the study—well sustained, clear-cut, and consistent though it be—is in itself so stale, flat, and unprofitable. We may add a word as to the get-up of the book. No depreciation in paper, print, or binding is noticeable here, though the usual price charged for new novels is lessened by more than half.

The Last Miracle. By M. P. Shiel. (Werner Laurie.)

MR. SHIEL has here produced a sensational story concerned with sacred topics. The mixture is generally distasteful to people of refinement, and this effort is no exception to the rule, notwithstanding its occasional plausibility, its frequent cleverness, and the rush with which it carries us from one incident to another. We are asked to imagine a far-reaching conspiracy by means of which miracles occur in different parts of the world. Figures of our Lord crucified are seen in churches and elsewhere—figures of actual flesh and blood. For this purpose real men are crucified by those responsible for the gigantic fraud. The result is a tremendous revival of clerical power and of religious feeling. At a stated time the fraud is exposed, and the Church saddled with its deliberate perpetration.

Memoirs of a Person of Quality. By Ashton Hilliers. (Heinemann.)

SUCH a recruit as Mr. Hilliers is welcome to the ranks of novelists. He has chosen a form of fiction which is at once easy and difficult—easy because it is essentially of a picaresque character, and may meander at will; and difficult because it is no light matter to sustain the interest through many episodic pages. The episodes Mr. Hilliers handles with

great skill, but he is somewhat at fault in the process of co-ordination. The memoirs constitute the history of the Hon. George Augustus Fanshawe, second son of the fifth Earl of Blakenham and Bramford; and the period is the end of the eighteenth century. The author's study of the period must have been profound, and he has absorbed the spirit of the times with remarkable ability. His narrative is thus convincing, except in the London part, which reads almost like a piece of Dickensian caricature. The Beau, whose tragic end we breathlessly await, is out of drawing, and touches melodrama. The Quaker episodes strike us as well studied; and the scenes in the quarters of the —th Dragoon Guards are realistic. We have no doubt whatever that Mr. Hilliers has a fine literary future before him, and we are glad to give his maiden effort a cordial greeting.

The Mistress of Aydon. By R. H. Forster. (John Long.)

MR. FORSTER adds yet another to his Northumbrian romances of the Middle Ages. He seems to have chosen to specialize in those times, which is the more regrettable as he does not show any particular gift for revivifying them. This is an innocuous tale of rivers and sheriffs and maidens and lovers, inspired by a touch of the farcical. "Spirited" is the usual epithet to apply to such tales of adventure, but Mr. Forster's is hardly that. It is somewhat tepid and obvious, though marked by a knowledge of mediæval ways. Perhaps the author would be more successful in a modern novel.

God's Outpost. By Cullen Gouldsbury. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THE writer of fiction who touches with knowledge life's difficult places is never wholly uninteresting. This is a story of a new country, Rhodesia; it hinges on the treatment of the native races, and especially on the question of missionary enterprise. The story is that of several different people on various quests, most of them strangers to the country and ignorant of its essential features. The interest of the reader grows as their destinies unfold and entangle. The earlier chapters are somewhat crude and unpromising, and from the artistic point of view there is not a great deal to admire, but there are some impressive touches in the drawing of the scenery and of some unconventional types. The true interest is, as we have hinted, of another kind. It lies in the discussion of the question how far it is possible or desirable to graft suddenly any given religion on alien soils and primitive peoples who have already ancient beliefs or superstitions.

Two Women and a Maharajah. By Mrs. C. E. Phillimore. (John Long.)

THIS story is long and complicated. As its title indicates, it deals with Indian life, a subject regarding which the author has

a fund of useful knowledge. There is no mistaking her first-hand familiarity with Indian matters for the mere impressionism of the clever "globe-trotter"; yet such mere impressions have often been made more interesting than this novel. Mrs. Phillimore has not mastered the elements of the story-teller's art, and many readers will never get beyond the first two chapters. Those who are more patient, or less fastidious, will have their reward, for the studies of native and Anglo-Indian life, and particularly of Eurasian life, are really worth reading for the information they convey. If she thinks of making another essay in fiction, Mrs. Phillimore should devote some time to the serious study of good models.

White Fang. By Jack London. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is a stirring story of the life of a wolf-dog—not the stately animal known to English breeders as the Irish wolf-hound, but a dog born of a pure wolf sire, by a three-quarter wolf dam. It owes something to the work of Mr. C. G. D. Roberts, the author of 'Red Fox,' and similar books; but it is good in itself, full of interest, movement, and vivid description. We note, however, that Mr. London does not write so well now as when his first book appeared. He has learnt a good deal, but he has learnt without discrimination. Here is a story dealing with wild, primitive life. A literary artist would know the kind of language demanded by such a theme. Mr. London has failed here, and failed badly. His tale is packed full of absurdly precious idioms, literary clichés, and pompous little mannerisms. He has come upon the phrase "what of," used in the sense of "because of." The thing has pleased him. That is a matter of taste. But because it pleased him he uses it on nearly every page of this simple story. His puppets continually feel the "urge" of this or that instinct; they "sense" this or that in their fellows; this or the other thing "constitutes the clay of" them; they have thick hair "back of" their ears. This sort of jargon is not vivid or fine, but simply irritating.

The Two Forces. By E. Way Elkington. (John Long.)

IN the first part of this book we do not need to be convinced of the reality of Terrill the highwayman—the vividness of the tale carries us along; but in Terrill the philanthropist in the second part we have no such belief, and it is not obtained, though there are some exciting incidents which fill the void for a time. The expenditure of more care in portrayal might have caused the central character to live for us, and the minor characters, which are well drawn, would then have helped in the making of an excellent story, which stands above the average of its class.

The Slave of Silence. By F. M. White.
(Ward, Lock & Co.)

FRANKLY sensational as are all the novels by this author, we are glad to notice in the one before us the evidence of more care in its production than the last one or two from his pen had led us to expect. We do not propose to do more here than urge Mr. White to still more careful elaboration of the plots of his fertile imagination, because to alter slightly a well-known phrase, we think that for those who like this sort of thing, this is the sort of thing that they ought to like. It takes one out of the particular groove of the moment, and is sufficiently absorbing to make interruptions most unwelcome.

LAW BOOKS.

Roman Private Law, founded on the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian. By R. W. Leage. (Macmillan & Co.)—The writer of this book has furnished the student with a clear and systematic exposition of the main principles and doctrines of Roman private law in the light of modern legal thought. The book follows the familiar institutional order of subjects, and the student beginning the reading of Roman law will find it very useful as a clear statement of the law upon the subjects dealt with in the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian. A work of this size and character has long been needed for English students, and this will, to some extent, satisfy that want.

The chief objection which can be taken to the author's treatment of the subject is that it is not sufficiently Roman. This is doubtless to be accounted for by the fact that the writer had in mind the requirements of a student reading for the University examinations, and thus, from one point of view, in no way diminishes the practical utility of the book. The writer has, however, introduced into his pages a number of conceptions and terms of doubtful value, which certainly should not be put to the student as generally accepted. The advantage of discussing how far the law of persons corresponded to the law of abnormals—pp. 43 and 44—is questionable. Whatever a modern jurist may think of the propriety of the expression, the Roman lawyer did not consider *paterfamilias*, *filius familias*, or *servus* as in any way "abnormal." The student might well have been spared "primordial rights," with all the questionable philosophy the phrase involves. The author has, we think, followed Maine a little too blindly in several instances, as, for example, in accepting the corporate family—p. 170—as a factor in the development of the Roman conception of inheritance, and in the definition of *agnation* given on p. 67. The writer frequently illustrates the Roman rule by its English analogue, but in some cases, probably through the necessity of condensation, the English rule is imperfectly, and even incorrectly stated—as on p. 315 in dealing with the law of assignment of contractual rights, and on p. 111 in stating the law as to infants' contracts.

Despite these blemishes, however, the book is, in our view, a great advance on any previous work of the same character written for the student, and should prove of considerable utility to him.

International Law.—Vol. II. *War and Neutrality.* By L. Oppenheim, LL.D. (Longmans & Co.)—This volume contains an

exhaustive treatment of the modern law of war and neutrality, and bears throughout marks of the most careful research and examination of authorities. Dr. Oppenheim is equally familiar with continental and English legal thought upon the many outstanding questions in the law of war and neutrality, and maintains throughout an attitude of impartial detachment which renders his treatment of many questions very valuable to the English reader. Facts and authorities on disputed points are placed fully and fairly before the reader, whom the author usually leaves to draw his own conclusions. This is noticeable in the treatment of the vexed question of the capture of private property at sea in time of war (pp. 178 *et seq.*). It is interesting to note that the traditional attitude of Great Britain upon that question is now not without continental support.

The part of the book dealing with the development and present state of the law of neutrality is perhaps the most valuable. The tendencies making for increasing stringency in neutral obligation are clearly brought out, and the most recent questions impartially considered, as in the author's treatment of occasional, or, to use his phrase, conditional contraband. A feature of especial value to the student of international law is the full list of authorities at the head of each chapter and the complete references in the footnotes throughout.

CLASSICAL VERSE TRANSLATIONS.

Translations into Latin and Greek Verse. By H. A. J. Munro. (Arnold.)—Scholars into whose hands have fallen several stray pieces by H. A. J. Munro will welcome with pleasure this collection of Latin and Greek versions. Some 73 pieces of very various lengths are presented opposite their English originals, the whole making a book of 113 pages, admirably printed on good paper. A capital portrait of Munro faces the title-page.

Mr. J. D. Duff contributes a preface which, so far as its estimate of the qualities of Munro's versification is concerned, is so just that the reviewer's work is somewhat simplified: he need but quote Mr. Duff with approbation. These translations were originally printed in 1884, since which time, though they were not published, no doubt a great many of them have percolated widely through sixth forms and university lecture-rooms. Mr. Duff recalls William Cory's remonstrance with Munro for "printing that doggerel of Shelley's," by which words he meant extracts from the 'Ode to a Skylark.' When another scholar, writing in *Macmillan's Magazine*, complained of the harshness and obscurity of Munro's verse, Munro replied. His critic, writes Mr. Duff, had quoted with approval Gilbert Wakefield's rendering of "The paths of glory lead but to the grave": "In tumuli fauces ducit honoris iter." This Latin, said Munro, is capable of but one meaning: "The path of public office leads to the gorge of a hillock." T. S. Evans also, whom the late Canon Haig Brown once characterized in the reviewer's hearing as a wizard in Latin versification, said in effect, when discussing Munro's version of Gray's 'Elegy,' that Munro had invented a new style: had there been a Roman Æschylus minded to attempt Latin elegiacs, he would have written in that style in verses which resembled columns of solid adamant. This criticism is all the more remarkable as it comes from a verse-writer who, at any rate in his Latin hexameters, shows in his choice of words

and rhythms something of a Titanic vigour. Munro did not imitate Ovid, still less that somewhat small and arbitrary selection of Ovidian prettinesses which is current in the schools as Ovid. He seems to have abhorred tags: he was independent enough to allow the Latin with which his mind was saturated to flow out at the bidding of his original into the form which that original dictated. In fact, he surrendered himself more completely than the majority of verse-writers to the inspiration of his English or German or Italian original.

The Greek tragic iambs here printed are proportionately very few. We do not think they are Munro's best work, or able to stand beside the best iambs of Shilleto. The translations of Milton into Latin hexameters at first sight strike the reader as Virgilian, but on closer examination prove to be pure Munro. These exhibit a *novus sermo*. Even in a passage where, in an attempt at descriptive metre, a certain roughness is aimed at, we doubt whether Virgil shows a parallel to the beginning "Prælongo immani frons," or the ending "radicitus erueri omnem." The majority of the pieces are in Latin elegiac metre, but endings like "empta: fac ergo," will soon warn the reader that he is not perusing an imitator of Naso. In this reprint a few changes have been introduced from Munro's own copy of the book. In the places where we have been able to trace them these corrections are to the scholar of great interest. In the version of Shelley's 'Remembrance' the fifth line appears to have been recast in order better to place an elision: the sixth line gains greatly by the descriptive effect in "Aut qualis mæret nox," the words having before run "Qualis ubi mæret nox." Not to notice other points, we may call attention to the twentieth line, which used to read "Flos mihi sit violæ versicoloris honos," and is much improved by being connected with the hexameter, so as to run "Flos violæ, violæ versicolore premar." Occasionally we light upon a perfect gem. Such is the Latin alcaic version of "Sweet western wind," from Herrick's 'Hesperides.' We shall not apologize for quoting it all:—

Suavis favoni, sors quoniam dedit
libare nostræ Phyllidis oscula
auræque rivali comarum
luxuriam tibi ventilare,
Nobis fer unum, nil precor amplius;
sules odoris sic opobalsanis,
non imbre plebes, vagæque
floribus impediare pinnas.

Renderings into Greek and Latin from 'The Westminster Gazette.' Edited by H. F. Fox. (Oxford, Blackwell; London, Simpkin & Marshall.)—This unpretentious little volume is the firstfruits of an interesting experiment made by the editor of *The Westminster Gazette*, who for some time past has kept a corner of the 'Prizes and Problems' page, which is a popular part of his, as of many other, publications, for competitions in Greek and Latin verse. Many scholars—especially, perhaps, those who have not the gift of verse-translation—have probably laughed at such a form of competition as "below the dignity of scholarship"; but from the first it has been evident that plenty of good hands were not too proud to try their luck with the verdict of the *Westminster's* judge or judges. There is no reason why the sporting instinct should be less strong in the classical scholar than in the athlete or the solver of acrostics; and a two-guinea prize to a scholar may often mean the acquisition of some coveted volumes which prudence had forbidden him to buy but for such a windfall. However, the chief motive was probably not the prize—otherwise the initials E. D. S. would soon have remained unchallenged masters of the

field. The Westminster competitions have given lovers of the art of verse-translation just that breath of intercommunication, of mutual interest, of a quiet semi-publicity, which inspirits them in the midst of a world not moving wholly to their mind. If you write a copy of Latin verses, you hesitate to show it to a friend for fear of boring him; you do not like publishing it with no apparent motive except to exhibit your skill; and yet, like every other artist, you, in your humble art, are encouraged by conscious companionship and the interchange of ideas.

The competitive aspect of the experiment is clearly not to be taken too seriously. Many, if not most, of the contributors to this volume are as well fitted to judge as the actual judges could have been; nor is there any method, or need, of ascertaining the proportion of successes to entries obtained by any of the competitors. We have only referred to the competition, as such, because it was the *raison d'être* of this collection of versions, and because it was an experiment which deserved the success it has achieved.

As an anthology, the book, though of unequal merit, deserves much praise. The English pieces are well chosen: the editor has no doubt rejected some of the pieces originally set in the competition on the ground of the inferiority of the English, as well as others which were not successfully rendered. Some heavy and obscure lines by Jean Ingelow were not worth including, but for the very interesting version by Prof. Margoliouth, whose Greek—though, from the nature of the English, it bears little resemblance to that of the Greek tragedians—has nevertheless more Greek idiom about it, reads more like the language of a Greek, than many more conventional copies. The general level of scholarship and of taste shown by the versions is high, as it should be. There are about half a dozen copies which strike us as decidedly below the rest; but it is unnecessary to perform the invidious task of naming the authors, some of whom also contribute good work. The outstanding feature of the book is the number of Latin versions (fifteen) supplied by the Rev. E. D. Stone, who is further represented by one copy—a good one—of Greek iambs. Mr. Stone's facility is well known to amateurs of Latin verses: his versions, needless to say, have much merit, many dexterous turns; some of them are as good as any in the book; but the quality of his work is certainly not superior to that of many of the other contributors. He exhibits a fault which others share, and which does not seem to have been condemned with sufficient severity by the judges—that of being too easily contented with either a loose paraphrase of some difficult expression or a rendering verbally literal, but alien to Latin or Greek modes of language. These two difficulties are the Scylla and Charybdis of translation. It is impossible to steer between them on every voyage; but there is a school of composition—which, it is not unfair to say, seems to have its centre and traditions at Eton—which is too fond of glancing, in a gay and buoyant fashion, from one side to the other of the narrow strait. We have not space for a long quotation, but the following is a good instance. The English is William Watson's, the Latin that of E. D. S.:

Toiling and yearning, 'tis man's doom to see
No perfect creature finished of his hands.
Insulted by a flower's immaculacy,
And mock'd at by the flawless stars, he stands.

Lex ex Parcuro: Studeat licet atque laboret,
Nil homo perfectum, nil sine labe creat.
Ludibrio est flori, cui non temerata venustas:
Ridet inaccessa stella corusca polo.

The second couplet, we must confess, seems to us very far from a "perfect creature."

Ludibrio est flori is a misuse of a hackneyed phrase; *temerata* is a mistranslation, though we grant that "immaculacy" is also infelicitous; and *inaccessa polo* is at best a dexterous substitute for "flawless."

On the whole, the elegiac section of the book, which is the largest, seems to us the most unequal; the Greek iambs, perhaps the best. Among these there are three versions by Mr. Arthur Sidgwick which defy criticism; three by Mr. C. M. Wells which fall not far behind; and neither is represented by any inferior work. Mr. J. C. Moss contributes some excellent work to every section, though his first Greek version is marred by a curious lapse of taste—Swinburne's

A king to kiss the maiden from your lips
Fill you with fire, &c.,

being rendered

τὸ μὲν τύραννον, λυμῶνα παρθένον (!),
στόμ' ἀρόσσαι τε στόματι κάμπλῃσαι πυρί. . .

Of the Latin verse-writers Mr. Dames-Longworth and Mr. A. B. Ramsay ought perhaps to share the honours with Mr. Stone; but some of the "single-poem" contributors produce part of the best work, while, no doubt, they offer less broadside to criticism.

One last word we would offer for consideration by the editor, Mr. H. F. Fox, who is also, we gather, the judge. If, as may be hoped, this competition produces another volume, we would suggest that more alternative versions should be given. The interest of the book and its usefulness to teachers (who are probably its chief readers, as they have obviously been its chief producers) would thereby be enormously enhanced. The advantage of comparing two or more "copies" in going over with a pupil his own attempt to render a passage is one about which any one who has tried the method will feel no doubt.

The volume is well printed, though Mr. Gaye is made into Mr. Gaze; we have noticed a few errors, especially in punctuation. In Mr. Stone's hexameters on p. 85 we are inclined to emend *exertum* for *insertum*; and the same author's version on p. 73 has apparently lost its translation of the words

And kiss'd her quiet brows, and saying to her,
"Sister, farewell for ever," and again,
"Farewell, sweet sister."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER publish *The State of the Navy in 1907: a Plea for Inquiry*, by "Civis." Eight chapters appeared in *The Spectator*, and the Introduction is from the pen of Mr. St. Loe Strachey, and dated from *The Spectator* office by the editor. Three chapters are new, and probably from the same pen as the others, except that the final pages (162-73) are, perhaps, by Mr. Strachey—there is a difference of style. "Civis" holds the views expressed in the House of Lords by a most distinguished ex-First Lord, and the passages at pp. 30-31 on the Douglas Report might come from Lord Goschen's hand, for they are in his very words. We doubt, however, if "Civis" can be, everywhere, Lord Goschen, inasmuch as no leading member of a Board of Admiralty could "feel comfortable" if called on to write, "when a cry is raised that secrecy must be maintained 'in the public interest,' there is frequently reason for suspicion that other interests predominate." Mr. Goschen was the best of First Lords, but even in his time the public complained of unnecessary secrecy, as shown, for instance, in the attempt to conceal facts

as to High Explosives, elsewhere fully revealed. In the present case, of the Dreadnought, we are of opinion, as may be gathered from our recent review of the *Blackwood* letters of Admiral Custance, signed "Barfleur," that secrecy had good results. "Civis," however, knows how to state a case, and in many matters he makes his points effectively. So, in a different fashion, does Mr. Strachey. We are inclined to agree with the editor of *The Spectator* that Sir John Fisher is "a clever impresario intent upon persuading the public that his show is the greatest show on earth"; but then, in its way, it is "the greatest show on earth." It is added that "the Admiralty has become . . . a 'one-man show.' Sir John Fisher is the Board . . . his voice is the only voice that counts." We might point out that admirals have recently been promoted to high command who have not bowed the knee. But the question for us is whether the recent revolution and the present administration are, on the whole, sound. "Barfleur" and "Civis" think that they are not. The naval advisers of the other Powers are on Sir John Fisher's side, and France imitates our reversal of policy, while the United States, Germany, Japan (except in one detail), and France copy our battleship design. The policy of "Civis" is "inquiry." A true public inquiry is impossible, and a private inquiry in present circumstances would fail to carry weight. We fear that each man must inquire for himself, and the material is not wanting. France knows no secrecy in naval matters, and has made inquiry into our affairs, the results of which have become public in every detail. The Radical-Socialist deputy whose Report upon the Naval Budget was debated at the Palais Bourbon and the Luxembourg late in January was below the average of his predecessors elected to that duty, but the "communicated notes" and the speeches of the Minister of Marine contain a complete revelation of the opinion of the other Admiralties upon the policy of our own, and on the facts which lie at the root of policy. "Civis" blames our Admiralty for not publishing "the terms of reference" in the case of the Committee on Designs, and appeals to precedent. Terms of reference can easily be arranged so as to be suitable for publication, but, if so, may be misleading. "Previous Committees" avoided the publication of all that was material in the formation of the decision—witness that "over which Sir Edward Grey . . . had presided." Were we to adopt the publicity of France (rigidly confined to naval matters), it would not conduce to economy; nor, we think, to more successful preparation for war. Yet we admit to "Civis" that we have to make the best of corresponding disadvantages. In some matters—not the most grave—"the heavy pressure of . . . personal opinion . . . involved hasty decisions not based on thorough investigation." This is nothing new. Naval conservatism was responsible for Mr. Goschen's ridicule of submarines, just as criticism and inquiry were responsible for the belated revival of the "old-boiler" at the cost of much time and money, and, during several years, of efficiency for war. If the turbine had been treated as was the water-tube, we should not have become the admiration of all the navies by the promptitude and wisdom of our decision. We agree, however, with "Civis" that secrecy is often "a bogus secrecy." In the case of the Dreadnought, that haste and secrecy have had success is the answer of the outside world to the question of "Civis," "What plea of justification can be produced?"

"A new departure" it was, and "rushed," but, in the belief of many who are as competent as "Civis," rightly so. Capt. René Daveluy, who is against Dreadnoughts for France, and follows Admiral Mahan and Admiral Custance in their preference for smaller battleships, has explained in his work on naval strategy the reasons which make our opposite policy the best for us. As regards the three ships of the Invincible class we are more doubtful: the French were the patrons of the great armoured-cruisers, and most French authorities are now for Dreadnoughts, while those who think battleships more suitable to us than to their country are now equally opposed to the great cruisers, and followers of Admiral Fournier in his new craze for whole fleets of "offensive submarines."

MR. WALTER MEAKIN, in *The Life of an Empire* (Fisher Unwin), displays sound principle and good feeling, generally expressed in commonplaces. Here and there he becomes more interesting, as, for example, when he tells us that the consolidation and development of the British Empire will be attained "by the unity of Labour." His contrast between the Londoner and the inhabitant of a provincial city is well handled. The continual repetition of "I consider," "I have chosen," "I will explain," and such-like confident expressions of personal opinion in doubtful matters annoys the reader, as does the tendency to copy-book maxims. Then we find: "White men... Their dealings with the natives must be marked with justice and fairness." Then follows a scheme for giving to Kafirs and to British Indians increased political power in Cape Colony, which, however, is to be refused to natives in Rhodesia. How it is to be forced upon a self-governing colony, or what exact course is to be followed in the Transvaal, the author does not explain, but writes crudely upon problems which perplex statesmen, without seeming to grasp difficulties, or showing that he has studied the recent work of others in such fields. It is ludicrous to publish such a solemn saying as "I have come to the conclusion that South Africa as a whole will never be a white man's country": our author would have displayed more wisdom had he quoted from some of the administrators, British and colonial, who have proved this truth by repeated demonstration at all periods of South African history. On many of the grave questions of which he writes at length Mr. Meakin has failed to clear his mind. He seems to desire some modified Parliamentary institutions for the Indian Empire, but goes on to tell us to "seek the assistance of the colonies to rule the Empire." The two suggestions are, he will find, inconsistent. "The Empire" is to be "ruled... in the future by the entire British people." The share of the black majority in rule, even of Blacks, will be small if the definition of "British" is to be one in which "the assistance of the colonies" is called in. We find also a good many trifling errors which seem to show some deficiency in the equipment of our author. Such are: "The Congo Free States... They," &c.; "The Maoris... show no sign of increasing, but are even beginning to decrease... A noble race passing away." The latter statement is, happily, no longer true. The Maoris were decreasing from the time when they were "discovered" up to the last census but one. The last census shows an increase, and much has been written about the increase. The usual assumption of the hopeless condition of "the South American States" is also made, and is also ancient history. The

progress of Argentina is now the most striking case for hopefulness exhibited in the world. British Honduras is not "on the South American mainland," and is not "open to South American tendencies." The colony lies about 17° N.; it adjoins Mexico, which is a North American State, and Guatemala, which is a Central American State. Mauritius can hardly be said to be "inhabited by a European race which is not British," while the author adds, "The people have a resemblance to the French Canadians." The white population of French race in Mauritius is small, and the great majority of the Roman Catholic French-speaking one-fourth of the population must be described as "coloured," and as having little resemblance to French Canadians. Mr. Meakin goes on, in this case, to make an accurate statement as to "the great majority of the population," which seems to clash with the previous sentence, quoted by us. We are, perhaps, unduly suspicious of the historic revelations which may underlie this statement. "There was a time when England had great possessions on the Continent of Europe, but now all that remains of these is... Gibraltar." The realm of France was hardly more a "possession" of "England" than was the realm of Hanover. Calais, which was a "possession" of "England," was not "great." Gibraltar is not a remnant, but a modern conquest.

When the Forest Murmurs. By Fiona Macleod. (Newnes.)—We know now that "Fiona Macleod" veiled the interesting personality of the late Mr. William Sharp. It is idle to speculate on the reasons which induced him to retire within this covert; but it is certain that he did his best work under an alien name. It is not, perhaps, remarkable that it was not detected as his work, for it is not characteristically masculine. It might very well have been written by a woman—a fact which we may possibly attribute to the famous "Celtic glamour." But in reality that glamour appears here only in a general treatment. It is true we have a small rain of Gaelic phrases and references, but Mr. Sharp has set himself a task which makes an equal appeal to the more plethoric Anglo-Saxon. His book is in praise of Nature. It is a eulogy, an appreciation, a panegyric; and it is uncommonly well done. The feminine note we have detected in its sounds in its rhetoric and volubility. It lacks simplicity and force; it is full of impressionism, of colour, and of fancy. It is so copious that one sees no reason why the flow of thoughts should ever stop; and it is so rich in hue that one is wearied by its opulence. One seeks less seasoned and simpler fare after many pages like this, chosen at random:—

"We should have known, when out of December frost or January snow the redbreast thrilled a canticle of joy, or the russet moth sought his wingless love in windless flame-set twilights, but the Grey Lover already felt the breath from those ardent lips."

It is vivid; and it is unexceptionable, if you can tolerate its extravagance. The key is pitched too high, and we prefer to love Nature in a more sober way. Yet we must admit the genuine devotion of the writer, and his equally genuine observation, despite the fact that his eye and his ear are not always infallible.

We are glad to see in "The Silver Library" (Longmans) a reissue of the *Memoirs of the Verney Family during the Seventeenth Century*, 2 vols., as abridged and corrected in 1904. The MSS. preserved at Claydon House are an instance of the treasures of private families, in many cases unknown to the world. Such a book as this casts more

light on its period than a dozen manuals, social histories, and similar "Liebig of literature." There are many excellent illustrations of family portraits, and the whole is now admirably edited. We much prefer a collection of this sort, composed of actual letters and records, to the made-up books of memoirs which are being produced by writers with no special knowledge of their subject, and no special interest in accuracy so long as they fill out their matter, by means of a fluent pen, to a reasonable size.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT publish *The World of Crime*, by M. F. Goron (late chief of the Paris Detective Force), which consists of thirteen "true detective stories." Mr. Albert Keyzer supplies a brief preface, but we do not know why no hint is given that the book is a translation, having already appeared in a French form. The present version reads easily, and though some of the tales lack the intricacy of cases of fiction, they are all interesting, and a sufficient tribute to the ingenuity and resource which build on trifles detected by minute observation.

THE "Privilegierte Württembergische Bibelanstalt" of Stuttgart sends us *Novum Testamentum Latine* and *Novum Testamentum Græce et Latine*, in which the two languages occupy pages facing each other. Both are edited by Dr. Eberhard Nestle, whose name is a guarantee for accurate scholarship. The introduction explains the sound principles on which the text is formed. Variants are given at the bottom of the page, in a brief space by an ingenious use of symbols, and in each case the type is clear and good and the binding satisfactory, while the price is very moderate. We learn that this is the first time that a Protestant "Bibelanstalt" has published a New Testament Vulgate. These handy little books ought to have a wide circulation, for the editions published under Catholic auspices, alike in Germany and France, are nothing like so accurate or well printed, so far as we have seen them. Dr. Nestle points out that the Tauchnitz Vulgate has in its first and fourteenth edition alike serious omissions. We congratulate both him and his publishers on their enterprise.

ATTRACTIVE additions continue to be made to "The World's Classics" (Frowde). We are very glad to have Scott's *Lives of the Novelists*, introduced by Mr. Austin Dobson, for Scott's work in this way wears well, being both sound and genial. The same qualities, with an unequalled knowledge of the drama, make our old contributor Mr. Joseph Knight the very man to introduce *Sheridan's Plays*. To the two volumes which are occupied by *Pendennis* Mr. Gosse has added eleven pages of searching criticism.

The Library (Moring) for the current quarter contains some interesting papers. Mr. Pollard contributes an article on "The Invention of Printing" which will call the attention of English readers to the remarkable advance in our knowledge made during the past few years. The principal piece of new evidence is the Wiesbaden almanac for 1448, and therefore printed in 1447. For reasons assigned, Mr. Pollard believes that Fust & Schoeffer printed the 42-line or Mazarin Bible: that Gutenberg was already printing in 1438, but that his activities were confined to broadsides, almanacs, and single poems; and that the invention of Schoeffer was that of cutting the smaller types of the Indulgences of 1454. The 36-line Bible is attributed to Gutenberg & Pfister, and the 'Catholicon' of 1460 to Gutenberg & Dr. Homery. Of course much

of this is hypothesis, but it is a hypothesis that explains all the facts, and especially the mystery of the intrusion of the Mazari Bible between the almanac and the 36-line Bible. The general reader will gain from a perusal of Mr. Pollard's note all that is at present known as to the subject. Miss Sheavyn, in continuation of a previous article, describes, in 'The Livelihood of the Professional Writer, circa 1600,' the various ways in which he might get enough to live on while writing. It is an interesting article, but she ought to know that masters of families were responsible for their householders only so far as to prove they were not concealed Jesuits or mass-priests in Elizabeth's time. Mr. Gordon Duff contributes a note on Robert Copland, and Mr. Axon one on the Lady Margaret as a lover of literature. Messrs. Plomer and Peddie trace the career of Stephen Bulkeley, the well-known York printer of the Commonwealth and Restoration, on which they are able to throw considerable light. Perhaps his arrest in October, 1666, was due to his infringement of Bill & Barker's patent by reprinting the royal proclamation of September 5th. By the terms of his release, he was bound not to print, publish, or sell, amongst other things, anything that may be to the disadvantage of the king's printers. Mr. Steele's paper on the Lithuanian Bible contains a number of documents from the Register of the Privy Council, showing its cost, &c., and tending to prove that it was printed in London by Tyler. Several reviews close an unusually good number.

THE Boston Athenæum publishes *Toppliff's Travels*, narrated in letters from abroad in 1828 and 1829, and edited by Ethel Stanwood Bolton. Samuel Toppliff was a typical hard-working American. He had little education, and was in turn a bookbinder, a sailor, and a clerk to the first commercial news-room in the United States, which aimed at giving the earliest information from Europe, especially concerning arrivals of vessels. His travels are of interest because few Americans in his day indulged in such pleasures. He was an accurate observer, writing in the formal and stately style of the age, though he often condescended to vaggishness on such subjects as leapyear and matrimony, and had clearly a liberal spice of the old Adam in his composition.

Toppliff had as travelling companion Russell Sturgis, of Boston, whose diary has also been published. His spelling was defective, but he was obviously a man of excellent sense. His letters are usually confined to somewhat jejune details of the many towns Toppliff passed through in England, Scotland, Holland, France, Spain, and Italy. A keen reader of the Waverley Novels, he missed seeing Scott, who wrote him, however, a note, here reproduced, saying that "he would only have seen a very plain old man." He did manage to visit Lafayette, who was affable, and proud of an American pig which surpassed all others on his farm. It is seldom in these pages that one comes across such a story as the following, which suggests the 'Arabian Nights,' and was told to Toppliff by a Frenchman concerning a friend at Rome. An amorous gentleman followed a woman, like the Barber's Eldest Brother. Arriving at the door of her house, he was confronted with a man and a knife.

"This man was a dyer, and had on the spot four or five journeymen, whom he commanded to strip the stranger. Resistance in such a case was useless, and he quietly submitted. He was stripped 'to the buff' and placed in a kettle of blue dye, not hot enough to scald, but of a temperature to

make a good impression; and after keeping him immersed up to the neck till the colour was firmly fixed in his hide, took him out, and permitted him to dress himself and walk off, with a wholesome admonition not to insult an honest man's wife again. The Frenchman informed us that when he left Rome it was six weeks since his friend was dyed, and that he then was as blue as indigo and was obliged to wear a high cravat, and gloves at all times, to hide the evidence of his having suffered."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Beeching (Canon H. C.) and Nairne (A.), *The Bible Doctrine of Atonement*, 2/6 net. Six lectures delivered in Westminster Abbey.
 Brière (L. de la), *Madame Louise de France*, 6/. Authorized translation by Meta and Mary Brown. A volume of the International Catholic Library.
 Fifth Gospel, being the Pauline Interpretation of the Christ, 3/6 net.
 Hume (D.), *Dialogues concerning Natural Religion*, 3/6 net. With an Introduction by Bruce M'Ewen.
 Lyall (Sir A. C.), *Asiatic Studies, Religious and Social, First and Second Series*, Second Edition, 2 vols., 5/ net each. For former reviews see *Athen.*, Nov. 25th, 1885, p. 693; Aug. 12th, 1899, p. 213.
 Stephen (Sir J.), *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography*, New Edition, 2 vols., 3/6 each. In the Silver Library.
 Turton (Lieut.-Col. W. H.), *The Truth of Christianity*, Sixth Edition. An examination of the more important arguments for and against belief in Christianity.

Law.

- Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation*, Vol. VII. Part II., 5/ net.
 Moore (J. B.), *A Digest of International Law*, 8 vols., 147/ net.
Fine Art and Archaeology.
 Addison (J. de Wolf), *The Art of the Dresden Gallery*, 6/ net. A critical survey of the schools and painters represented in the royal collection.
 Hole (W.), *The Life of Jesus of Nazareth*, 21/ net. Eighty pictures.
 Leffler (B.), *The Elastic Arch*, 4/ net.
 Logan (A. C.), *Old Chipped Stones of India*, 3/6 net.
 Nordau (M.), *On Art and Artists*, translated by W. F. Harvey, 7/6 net.
 Year's Art, 1907, compiled by A. C. R. Carter.

Poetry and Drama.

- Butler (A. G.), *Harold*, Second Edition, 2/6 net. A drama in four acts.
 Gibson (C.), *The Spirit of Love*, and other Poems, 5/ net.
 Hills (M. H.), *The Cavaliers*, 2/6 net. A story in rhyme.
 Hunt (A.), *Edith*, and other Poems, 2/6 net.
 Laurence (F. R.), *Dragon and Coronet*. A poem founded on an old Chinese play.
 Macfall (H.), *Ibsen: the Man, his Art, and his Significance*, 5/ net.
 Shaw (G. B.), *Dramatic Opinions and Essays*, 2 vols., 10/6 net.

Music.

- Turnbull (R.), *Musical Genius and Religion*, 3/6 net. Deals with Bach and his St. Matthew Passion; Handel and 'The Messiah'; Haydn and 'The Creation'; Mozart and his 'Requiem'; Beethoven and his 'Messe Solennelle'; Mendelssohn and 'Elijah'; Wagner and his music-dramas.

Bibliography.

- Library (The)*, January, 3/ net.

Philosophy.

- Lewis (M. E.), *The Ethics of Wagner's 'Ring of the Nibelung'*, 6/. Written with the object of giving the history of the evolution and advancement of the thought of the world, as it is set forth in the music-dramas of the Wagnerian trilogy.
 Schiller (F. C. R.), *Studies in Humanism*, 10/ net. These studies may be regarded as a continuation of the author's 'Humanism,' and of his share in 'Personal Idealism,' without, however, ceasing to be independently intelligible.

Political Economy.

- Prendergast (W. A.), *Credit and its Uses*, 6/ net.

History and Biography.

- Dod's *Parliamentary Companion for 1907*, 3/6 net.
 Donaldson (J.), *Woman*, 5/ net. A study of woman's position and influence in ancient Greece and Rome, and among the early Christians.
 Dunbar (Sir A. H.), *Scottish Kings*, Second Edition, 12/6 net. A revised chronology of Scottish history, 1065-1625. For former review see *Athen.*, Aug. 19th, 1899, p. 252.
 Green (J. R.), *A Short History of the English People*, 3 parts, New Edition, 3/. Contains Mrs. Green's Introduction.
 Grille (F.), *Madame de Staël and her Lovers*, 15/ net.
 Indiscreet *Letters from Peking*, edited by B. L. Putnam Weale, 7/6 net. The notes of an eye-witness, which set forth in some detail, from day to day, the real story of the siege and sack of a distressed capital in 1900.
 Meherji (K. R. J. D.), *The Genealogy of the Naosari Parsi Priests*.
 Victoria History: Essex, Vol. II., edited by W. Page and J. H. Round, 31/6.—Hertfordshire Families, edited by D. Warrand, 105/ net. Genealogical volume.

Geography and Travel.

- Hearn (G. R.), *The Seven Cities of Delhi*, 10/6 net. In the first part the situations of the seven cities and of the principal monuments are given. The second part treats of archaeology and architecture. The third gives the history of Delhi from the Mohammedan conquest to the present time.

Kelly's Directory of Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Northamptonshire, 30/. Directory of Cheshire, 18/. Directory of Devonshire and Cornwall, 36/. Loomis (L. C.), *The Index Guide to Travel and Art Study in Europe*, 12/6 net.
 Milton (P.), *Hambles in Provence and on the Riviera*, 7/6 net. Account of some journeys made by automobile.

Philology.

- Atkinson (H. W.) and Pearce (J. W. E.), *The Roman Pronunciation of Latin*, 6d. A reprint of the sections on pronunciation and of text with phonetic transcript given in Dent's First Latin Book.
 Hernes, No. 1., 3d. The first number of an illustrated university literary quarterly. We cannot praise the sketch of the Praxitelean 'Hernes.'
 Marsh (G. L.), *Sources and Analogues of 'The Flower and the Leaf'*. A dissertation submitted to the faculties of the Graduate Schools of Arts, Literature, and Science in Chicago University.
 Schoeffer (Father), *A Grammar of the Bemba Language*, edited by J. H. W. Sheane, 2/6 net.
 Wickremasinghe (Don M. de Silva), *Tamil Self-Taught*, 2/6. For students, officers, civil servants, &c.

School-Books.

- Arnold's Modern French, Book II., edited by H. L. Hutton, 1/6.
 Bosworth (G. F.), *A Summary of Geography*, 3 parts, 4d. each. Part I. British Isles and Europe; Part II. Asia and Africa; Part III. America, Australia, and Islands of the Pacific.
 Carlyle (T.), *On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History*, edited by Mrs. A. R. Marble, 25c. Belongs to the Pocket American and English Classics, a series of English texts edited for elementary and secondary schools.
 Fiedler (H. G.) and Sandbach (F. E.), *A Second German Course for Science Students*, 2/6 net. A thoroughly sound, and much-needed course by the teachers of Birmingham University.
 Jenkinson (M. W.), *The Elements of Book-keeping*, 1/6.
 Lindsey (J. S.), *Problems and Exercises in British History*, Book J., 1688-1882, 3/6 net.
 Pantin (W. E. P.), *Easy Exercises in Continuous Latin Prose*, New Edition, 3/6.

Science.

- Annals of Mathematics*, Vol. VIII. No. II. Published under the auspices of Harvard University.
 Barton (F. T.), *Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, Cats, Poultry, Birds, &c.*, 1/ net. A compact little pocket brochure giving hints and first-aid directions for dealing with the diseases of animals.
 Beebe (C. W.), *The Bird, its Form and Function*, 14/ net. Contains over 370 illustrations, chiefly photographs from life by the author.
 Benjamin (C. H.), *Machine Design*, 8/ net.
 Burrows (H.), *A Manual for Nurses on Abdominal Surgery*, 2/6 net.
 Diseases of the Digestive System, edited by F. Billings, translated by J. L. Salinger, 25/ net.
 Dreesbach (P.), *The Beer Bottler's Handy Book*, 25/ net.
 Forel (Dr. A.), *Hypnotism*, 7/6 net. Translated from the fifth German edition by H. W. Armit. A study of the psychological, psycho-physiological, and therapeutic aspects of hypnotism.
 Goities (R. J.), *The Past, Present, and Future of the School for Advanced Medical Studies of University College, London*, 2/6 net. The introductory address at the opening of the Winter Session, October, 1906.
 Grimsdale (H.), and Brewerton (E.), *A Textbook of Ophthalmic Operations*, 12/ net.
 Hall (L.), *A New Theory of the Laws of Motion*, 2/ net.
 Hoskins (L. M.), *A Textbook on Hydraulics*, 10/6 net.
 Kington's *Pocket Medical Dictionary*, by T. Dutton, 2/6 net.
 Laughlin (J. L.), *Industrial America*, 7/6. Berlin Lectures of 1906.
 Maturin (B. W.), *Laws of the Spiritual Life*, 5/ net.
 Ramsay (A. M.), *Eye Injuries and their Treatment*, 18/ net.
 Schnabel (Dr. Carl), *Handbook of Metallurgy*, translated by H. Louis, Vol. II., Second Edition, 21/ net.
 Thompson (R. J.), *Proof of Life after Death*, 7/6 net. A collection of opinions as to a future life by some scientific men and thinkers.

General Literature.

- Barton (J. L.), *The Missionary and his Critics*, 3/6 net.
 Barwell (N.), *Sketches from Undergraduate Life*, 3/6 net. Reasonably veracious sketches of the eternal undergraduate, chiefly in his sporting aspects.
 Baynton (B.), *Human Toll*, 6/. A tale wholly in the minor key, leading up to the death in the bush of the woman who has fled with a baby to preserve it from being put to death.
 Carns (P.), *Our Children*, 4/6 net. Hints for parents and teachers.
 Dicey (E.), *The Egypt of the Future*, 3/6 net.
 Dill (B.), *My Lady Nan*, 6/. An innocuous romance of some hundred years ago, telling of the wooing of a girl by a man to whom she had been married at the age of fifteen by a coercive guardian.
 Edgumbe (Sir R. L.), *The House of Lords and the Unjust Veto*, 6d.
 Eliot (G.), *Middlemarch*, New Popular Edition, 3/6 net.
 Ellis (Mrs. Havelock), *Kil's Woman*, 3/6. A Cornish idyll. Under the title of 'Seaweed' this story was originally published in a limited edition in 1898. It has been considerably revised and in parts rewritten.
 Emerson (W. G.), *The Builders*, 6/.
 Everyman's Library: Grote's *History of Greece*, 12 vols.; Finlay's *Greece under the Romans*; Dennis's *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, 2 vols.; Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*; Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Vol. I.; Confessions of St. Augustine; Tytler's *Essay on the Principles of Translation*; De Quincey's *Reminiscences of the Lake Poets*; The Spectator, 4 vols.; Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*; and other volumes, 1/ net each.
 Flowerdew (H.), *Maynard's Wives*, 6/. The story of a man with a conscience.
 Forms and Precedents for the Use of Accountants: Vol. I. Abbreviations to Judicial Trustees, 20/ net.

- Freeman (R. A.), *Disestablishment and Disendowment*, 6d. Reprinted, with additions, from *The Pall Mall Gazette*.
- Granville (C.), *God's Abyss and a Woman*, 6d.
- Gray (W. C.), *Camp-Fire Musings*, 2/6 net.
- Hardy (T.), *The Hand of Eustheria*, Pocket Edition, 2/6 net.
- Harmsworth Encyclopedia, 10 vols., 56/ net.
- Harvard University Catalogue, 1906-7.
- Hope (G.), *Amalia*, 6d.
- Hyatt (A. H.), *The Pocket George Eliot*, 2/ net. Passages chosen from the works of George Eliot.
- Knight (G. T.), *The Praise of Hypocrisy*, 2/6 net. An essay in causticity.
- London (J.), *White Fang*, 6d. See p. 161.
- Macnaughtan (S.), *The Expensive Miss Du Cane*, 6d. The story of the heroine is mingled with a series of sketches of the guests at a country-house party.
- Marchmont (A. W.), *In the Cause of Freedom*, 6d.
- Marshall (A.), *Exton Manor*, 6d.
- Meade (L. T.), *The Girl and her Fortune*, 6d. A story, for the very unsophisticated, of two orphan heiresses just leaving school, who, according to the will of their father, are submitted for a short time to the test of poverty, and thus learn to distinguish false from true friends.
- Municipal Year-Book of the United Kingdom for 1907, edited by R. Donald, 3/6 net.
- Proceedings of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society. Containing the October, November, and December, 1906, proceedings.
- Pemberton (M.), *The Diamond Ship*, 6d. 'The Diamond Ship' is the floating home of a band of desperadoes under a masterful villain who is brought low by an English doctor of great wealth and a passion for investigating the criminal classes and their methods. The doctor falls in love with a girl in the tolls of the arch-villain. The tale is in the author's usually exciting style, but conspicuously lacks probability.
- Sovereign Woman *versus* Mere Men, compiled by J. D. Haines, 4/6 net. A medley of quotations.
- State of the Navy in 1907: a Plea for Inquiry, 2/6. See p. 163.
- Stringer (A.), *The Wire Tappers*, 6d.
- Summers (D.), *A Man's Love*, 6d.
- Sweeney (J.), *Bedrick Bulter*, Last Stake, 3/6.
- Taylor (M. Imray), *The Impersonator*, 6d.
- Thacker's Calcutta Directory, 1907, 7/6 net.
- Virtue, Ancient and Modern (Sayings on), 1/ net. A collection of short passages on virtue and happiness.
- Watson (E. H. L.), *The Barony of Brendon*, 6d. The domestication of a middle-aged philosopher by a dilettante actress forms the subject of this genial character-study of an apparently ill-sorted pair.
- Work (E. W.), *The Fascination of the Book*, 3/6 net.
- Young (C. A.), *The Waverley Novels*, 3/ net. An appreciation.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Nestle (D. E.), *Novum Testamentum Græce et Latine*, 3m.
- Novum Testamentum Latine, 2m. See p. 164.
- Strowski (F.), *Pascal and his Temps*: Part I. De Montaigne à Pascal, 3fr. 50.
- Fine Art.*
- Benoit (F.), *Un Maître de l'Art: Blake le Visionnaire, 1757-1827*, 12fr.
- History and Biography.*
- Billard (Dr. M.), *Les Tombeaux des Rois sous la Terre*, 3fr. 50.
- Bourgeois (É.) et Clermont (É.), *Rome et Napoléon III.*, 1849-70, 7fr. 50.
- Franché (P.), *La Légende Dorée des Bêtes*, 3fr. 50.
- Grass (K. K.), *Die russischen Sekten: Vol. I. Part IV. Denominationen u. Ursprung der Sekte der Gottesleute*, 5m.
- Marinoni (C. P. L.), *Lady Montagu Wortley prima della sua Venuta alle rive del Sebino*, 1l. 50.
- Pietschmann (R.), *Geschichte des Inkareiches von Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa*, 18m.
- Regnault (A.), *La France sous le Second Empire, 1852-70*, 3fr. 50.
- Schneider (R.), *Rome: Complexité et Harmonie*, 3fr. 50.
- Sturdrza (A. A. C.), *Régne de Michel Sturdrza, Prince de Moldavie*, 20fr.
- Science.*
- Gauss (C. F.), *Werke: Vol. VII. Theoria Motus Corporum Cælestium*, 30m.
- General Literature.*
- Acker (P.), *Le Désir de vivre*, 3fr. 50.
- Marni (J.), *Pierre Tisserand*, 3fr. 50.
- Montégut (M.), *La Réincarnation de Christian Chaumette*, 3fr. 50.
- Paléologue (M.), *Le Point d'Honneur*, 3fr. 50.

* * * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

IRISH UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION.

THE surprise of Mr. Bryce's recent speech has brought the question of University reform in Ireland into a new phase. Whatever some members of Trinity College may have thought as to possible concessions to political pressure, and as to necessary internal reforms, his proposal goes beyond anything that they had imagined. The following remarks express the judgment of almost all Trinity College men upon the consequence of such legislation.

From the statement of Mr. Bryce, made at Dublin Castle on January 25th, it is clear that the Government intend to dissolve

the University of Dublin as it has existed for more than three hundred years—an institution which, "as it stands to-day, is," in the words of the recent Royal Commission (§ 19), unanimously reported to be "a noble institution for the maintenance of sound learning, not unworthy of its great traditions and of the affection and veneration with which it is regarded by its children."

The design is to create a new University under the name of "Dublin University"—a name hitherto borne by Trinity College alone. This University is to be composed of—(1) a new College for Roman Catholics in Dublin; (2) the Queen's Colleges in Belfast and Cork; and (3) Trinity College, Dublin; with the probable affiliation of Galway, Magee College (Derry), and Maynooth.

"All the graduates of the Royal University are to be transferred to the new or enlarged University of Dublin." The persons to be elected on the Governing Body of this new University are to be "partly nominated by the Crown," and partly chosen "by the four constituent Colleges, by the University teachers, and by the whole body of the graduates." This Governing Body is to control the University examinations, to appoint the University professors—probably subject to the approval of the Crown—and "generally to direct such teaching as belonged to the University."

This would mean the destruction in Trinity College, Dublin, of all the features by which it has earned the respect of its alumni and of the academic world. Constant interferences by the Crown would be necessary in the new University. The present Senate would be abolished, and its power of granting degrees be taken from it. Past graduates would not remain unaffected; for thousands of persons who have never graduated in Trinity College, and many who may have never been within its walls, would be allowed to assume the degrees of Dublin University—nay, to control the destinies of Trinity College, through the medium of the new Governing Body.

University education under the proposed scheme could not be conducted as it has been in Trinity College with a view to higher education alone, and without regard to religious differences.

While a University education should, according to Mr. Bryce, be *complete, thorough*, and "free from all external authority, civil or ecclesiastical," there would be, in his opinion, need in this new University of a system of internal control even more pernicious to educational freedom. He says: "Alternative graduation courses would be given 'in controversial subjects such as History and Philosophy,' there being also 'other alternative courses which Catholic or Protestant students, as the case may be, take'; and, 'when a subject is alleged to be controversial, examiners ought to be required to provide alternative papers, and no question should be put in an examination paper which could be deemed offensive to any students.' Moreover, 'that which may properly be provided against, is any attempt to abuse positions of authority by influencing religious convictions and cherished feelings of pupils.' The University Professors of History and Philosophy and some other subjects, before proceeding to lecture, should, it seems, 'ascertain the cherished feelings of their pupils'! But the Governing Body would, no doubt, have already seen to this before proceeding to the appointment of such professors. What a vista of educational freedom and thoroughness is here opened up! What an ideal for a great University!

Trinity College, Dublin, has, ever since its foundation, existed as a self-governing body: it has never been controlled by the decrees of any higher power except the Crown. It has determined its own curricula, and it has granted its degrees on its own terms. The success of the College (as described in the words quoted above and endorsed by all the members of the recent Commission) has been achieved under this autonomous system.

It is now proposed to deprive the University of its ancient character of independence, and to convert it into a mere College under a University of a totally different kind. M.

THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

SOME RECENT REPORTS.

The Hatfield MSS.—The eleventh volume of the Cecil Papers, like its immediate predecessors, is devoted to a description of the correspondence of a single year. In this instance the year under notice, 1601, is one of momentous events, including the Earl of Essex's rebellion and important operations in the Low Countries and in Ireland, where a Spanish force had effected a landing at Kinsale. Moreover, foreign politics, and particularly Scottish affairs, continue in an interesting state; whilst domestic politics are represented by the Parliamentary agitation against monopolies, a new ecclesiastical commission, and the great Poor Law.

Although the documents calendared in this volume are not wholly of the nature of State Papers, it must once more be evident that the large majority should have formed part of the State archives, and that, as in many other cases, they were improperly removed from official custody. In view of the full abstracts that have been published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission it might certainly be argued that the historical student has been an eventual gainer by this circumstance. At the same time it is, in our view, desirable that some clearer distinction should be made between the State Papers proper and semi-official or private correspondence relating to matters of patronage and so forth. The greater number of the latter class of documents might be briefly noticed without material loss to the student, whose attention would be more readily drawn to the relatively important papers. This practice has indeed been followed by some of the abstractors employed in the preparation of the present volume; but others have been less discriminating. The reader's task has, however, been much lightened by the excellent Preface contributed by Mr. Roberts, the Secretary of the Commission, and by a well-planned Index.

The Gorhambury MSS.—The family papers of the Earl of Verulam contain but few notices of the Bacon family, from which the estates descended by marriage to the Grimstons. Amongst the few law papers from this source the royal warrant for "reforming" Sir Edward Coke's judicial reports and a memorandum on the dignity of baronets are noticeable. A considerable number of papers are chiefly of local interest or archaeological value, and these form part of the muniments of the Grimston family. Besides these, however, there are several documents of exceptional interest for the study of social and economic history, and some of political or constitutional importance. Amongst the latter we may notice the instructions to Edward Grimston as ambassador to France and Burgundy in 1449, and an interesting

correspondence between Sir Harbottle Grimston and Lord Clarendon which throws some light on the latter's unpopularity with the ultra-royalist party. The matter illustrative of social history is both general and local in its application. The thrilling narrative of Sir Edward Grimston's escape from the Bastille, where he was imprisoned after the fall of Calais in 1558, and of his subsequent adventures may be commended to the attention of the enterprising historical novelist. It is a curious reflection upon the state of France at that time that an escape from the Bastille was regarded by the natives as a less remarkable feat than avoidance of the wolves and brigands who infested the environs of Paris. Scarcely less interesting are the journals of English and continental travels printed at the end of this Report, and the former should prove of considerable value to the county historian.

The bulk of the papers calendared here are connected with the career of Sir Harbottle Grimston, the famous Master of the Rolls under Charles II. They give some instructive details of his official position and of the condition of the records under his charge, as well as a graphic picture of his country life and local interests. It is perhaps worth while to correct a curious error in the Report, which, reciting the Star Chamber case of Prynne and Bastwick in 1637, assigns the date of trial to the thirteenth year of Charles II. Another slip occurs in the reference to Eliot's case in 1629 as the case of "the Five Members."

The Royal Institution MSS.—The second volume of the important Report on the American manuscripts in the library of the Royal Institution covers the remainder of the period of the revolutionary war, from 1779 to 1782. The scene of the operations shifts to the southern colonies with the declaration of war by Spain in 1779. Although this detached source of official information for the military history of the War of Independence had become known to American scholars some years ago through the researches of the late Mr. B. F. Stevens, the convenience of reference provided by the present Report is likely to be fully appreciated by foreign students. Those who have perused the previous volume will be prepared to find the same excellence in the technique, which is indispensable for the description of official and often parallel MSS. The economy of space which has resulted from this efficiency in respect of method is obvious from a perusal of the present Report, the extent of which might easily have been doubled by unpractised hands.

The Ormonde MSS.—The new instalment of this important calendar adds a fourth substantial volume to the New Series, and carries the publication of certain portions of the collection down to the close of the reign of Charles II. The miscellaneous correspondence, however, is dealt with to the end of 1679 only, and the papers which are printed here, apparently almost *in extenso*, have not been largely used by Carte, or at least are sparingly represented amongst his existing transcripts in the Bodleian. The papers down to the year 1675 were included in the third volume of this Report. The period which lies between the above dates was one of comparative calm in the sister kingdom. Considerable excitement was caused by the Popish Plot in England, but the agitation must not be taken too seriously in either country, albeit many interesting references to the subject occur in the Report.

There is a lengthy section of Oxford correspondence, relating to the Duke's

Chancellorship of the University; and the news-letters of Sir Robert Southwell between the years 1677 and 1685 (not 1686, as stated on the title-page) are of considerable interest for the political history of the period.

The collection of warrants for appointments in the Royal Household, issued by the Duke of Ormonde as Lord Steward, would have been of greater value if the official warrant-books for the period had not been preserved in official custody. It may also be doubted whether the title of "Lord High Steward of England," assigned to the Duke in this connexion, is officially correct, although he acted in that capacity at the coronation of James II. The confusion of the two offices is, as in the case of the Chamberlainship, common; but we have not noticed any documents in this calendar relating to the office of Lord High Steward.

Literary Gossip.

A BOOK for those interested in British commerce is announced for early publication by Messrs. Longman. 'The Causes of Decay in a British Industry,' by Artifex and Opifex, is a history by two Birmingham manufacturers of one of the staple industries of the Midlands—a trade now threatened with extinction by successful foreign competition in the home and export markets. The book contains statistics of production over a period of half a century, and presents a large number of facts concerning the industry which have been collected by the authors in the course of their business.

THE first volume of the same firm's "Pocket Library," Stevenson's 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,' has been so popular that others will be issued shortly. During February editions will be published in this form of Jefferies's 'The Story of my Heart' and Newman's 'Apologia pro Vita Sua.' In March Stevenson's 'Child's Garden of Verses' and the text of Prof. Mackail's 'Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology' will be added to the series; and further volumes will appear in due course.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish this spring a volume entitled 'The Social Message of the Modern Pulpit,' by Mr. C. Reynolds Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, California. It contains a series of lectures on religion and social problems delivered at Yale University.

AN eighth volume of the "Historical Series for Bible Students," now well known on both sides of the Atlantic, will be published immediately by Messrs. Smith & Elder under the title of 'Outlines for the Study of Biblical History and Literature.' It is written by two American professors, Dr. F. K. Sanders and Dr. H. T. Fowler, and is the outgrowth of many years of practical experience with college and Bible classes.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER are also publishing a cheaper edition in one volume of 'The Stones of Paris in History and Letters,' by B. E. Martin and C. M. Martin.

A NEW book on 'Work among the Poor of London,' by the Rev. Isaac Hartill, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will deal in a practical manner with the relief of the poor both in the West and East end of London, in workhouse infirmaries, and by institutions. A special chapter is devoted to the children of the poor.

MR. G. LOCKER LAMPSON's new book, 'A Consideration of the State of Ireland in the Nineteenth Century,' will be published this month by Messrs. Constable & Co. After a general review of Irish history during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the author deals fully with his theme up to the rejection of the second Home Rule Bill in 1893, giving an account of the social state of Ireland and the measures proposed and passed by Parliament. The treatise finishes with several suggestions, and includes about 150 appendices.

'IBSEN: THE MAN, HIS ART, AND HIS SIGNIFICANCE,' is the title of a book by Mr. Haldane Macfall which will be published next week by E. Grant Richards. "I attempt here," says Mr. Macfall, "but to give an impressionistic picture of the man, a record of the accidents of his living that we call life, and a rough estimate of his genius and his significance." The book contains four portraits, of Ibsen, of Björnson, and of Mr. Bernard Shaw, by Mr. Joseph Simpson.

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD will publish immediately a volume of essays by Prof. John MacCunn, entitled 'Six Radical Thinkers.' The subjects are 'Bentham and his Philosophy of Reform,' 'The Utilitarian Optimism of J. S. Mill,' 'The Commercial Radicalism of Cobden,' 'The Anti-Democratic Radicalism of Carlyle,' 'The Religious Radicalism of Mazzini,' and 'The Political Idealism of T. H. Green.'

SIR RENNELL RODD's study of Greece in the Middle Ages, 'The Princes of Achaia and the Chronicles of Morea,' will be issued by the same publisher next Friday.

Two important American works are announced for early publication in this country by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Prof. Amos Hershey is the author of 'The International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War' and Dr. Henry Charles Lea has completed the third volume of his 'History of the Inquisition of Spain,' which is to be concluded with the fourth.

MISS MARJORIE BOWEN, the author of 'The Viper of Milan,' has a second book, 'The Leopard and the Lily,' in the press, which will begin as a serial in *The Morning Leader* next Tuesday.

THE voting at Cambridge on Friday and Saturday last week by the Senate of the University (which includes all who have taken the degree of M.A.) resulted in a substantial majority for the reformers of the Mathematical Tripos. We have already expressed our satisfaction at the prospect of this change in the regulations. The laments of outsiders over the

approaching disappearance of the Senior Wrangler are not likely to disturb sensible people.

On the 22nd inst. at Cambridge Prof. Raleigh will deliver the Leslie Stephen Lecture, and has chosen 'Samuel Johnson' for his subject.

We are asked by Mr. Clive Holland to state that there is no foundation for the recently circulated report of his death, which has caused him considerable trouble and annoyance.

MISS ALICE GREENWOOD, who is known as the author of a volume of 'History in Biography,' and is among the selected contributors to the forthcoming 'Cambridge History of English Literature,' is engaged on a history of the Hanoverian Queens of England which will supply the long-required continuation of Agnes Strickland's book. The work will treat of the consorts of the five Hanoverian kings in two volumes, the life of Queen Victoria being for the present deferred, and will be issued by Messrs. Bell. Dr. A. W. Ward has kindly undertaken to write a prefatory note.

COUNT PLUNKETT has been added to the Committee of the Nobel Prize for Literature, as representative of the Royal Irish Academy.

On January 31st Miss Ellen C. Higgins, head mathematical lecturer at the Cheltenham Ladies' College, was appointed Principal of the Royal Holloway College in succession to Miss Penrose. Miss Higgins is an old scholar of the College, and took first-class honours in English at the University of London, and in mathematics at Oxford.

On January 29th a memorial to Sir Samuel and Lady Ferguson was unveiled in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Prof. Dowden, who paid a warm tribute to Ferguson's work as poet, antiquary, and Irish scholar, and to the share taken in that work by his gifted wife. The memorial consists of an engraved brass cross with Celtic interlaced ornament, set in a slab of Galway marble. At the base of the cross is an inscription. A sum of 250l. has been devoted by the Memorial Committee to a prize for Celtic Literature in Trinity College, Dublin.

MR. OSBORNE BERGIN, who has been for many years Lecturer in Irish at Queen's College, Cork, has been appointed Director of the School of Irish Learning, Dublin. The Council of the Cork College have appointed Mr. Eamon Deanehada to fill the vacancy thus created. Irish is now a subject recognized for literary scholarships in the College, and special prizes are awarded for it.

CAPT. F. W. VON HERBERT writes to us on January 24th from the address c.o. Imperial Ottoman Bank, Smyrna, Asia Minor: "Since all my correspondents in England are readers of *The Athenæum*, you would do me a real service by inserting the following. On the 19th inst. a fire occurred at the Hôtel de Ville, Smyrna, my head-quarters during my travels in Asia Minor. I was absent at the time. A big batch of letters

from England had been delivered just before the outbreak, and was either destroyed or stolen. May I ask all those who wrote to me on the 12th, 13th, or 14th inst. to send me copies of their letters?"

Just as we go to press we learn with regret of the sudden death on Wednesday night of Lord Goschen. We are not here concerned with his political career. It may be recalled, however, that he was the grandson of Georg Joachim Goschen, the celebrated publisher of Leipsic, whose 'Life and Times' he wrote in 1903. In the same year he was made Chancellor of Oxford University. As an undergraduate at Oriel he had a reputation both for wit and scholarship, and won two first classes in 1852 and 1853. His 'Theory of Foreign Exchanges,' which has passed through many editions, and 'Essays and Addresses on Economic Questions' (1905), represent the chief interest of his political life, though he was also a keen student of educational problems.

A FRENCH publisher is issuing shortly 'S. M. Alexandra, Reine d'Angleterre, intime,' by M. J. H. Aubry, who has produced a similar volume on the King.

At the end of this month Messrs. Armand Colin & Cie. will issue the hitherto unpublished 'Études Politiques' of the late Émile Boutmy.

ABOUT the 25th inst. the Librairie Académique Perrin & Cie. will issue the first volume of a series of "Mémoires et Souvenirs sur la Révolution et l'Empire," edited by G. Lenôtre. This volume is called 'Les Massacres de Septembre.' The author includes the hitherto unpublished "Dossier des Massacreurs," and the account of the slaughter left by Weber, foster-brother of Marie Antoinette.

CARDINAL MATHIEU, who was lately elected a member of the Académie Française, has written only one book: 'L'Ancien Régime en Lorraine et Barrois, d'après des Documents inédits, 1698-1789.' That work, which has long been out of print, is now reprinted in a third edition, "revised and completed by an episode of the Revolution in Lorraine," and is being published this week by M. Honoré Champion.

THE only Parliamentary Paper of general interest to our readers this week is a List of Evening Schools in England and Wales for the Year ending 31st July, 1905 (6d.).

SCIENCE

Savage Childhood: a Study of Kafir Children. By Dudley Kidd. (A. & C. Black.)

MR. DUDLEY KIDD has already given us in 'The Essential Kafir' a large number of most interesting photographs, and a quantity of valuable information, somewhat marred by an uncritical use of authorities. In the work before us he has to a certain extent broken new ground, and performed his task excellently. The scantiness of the literature devoted to this special branch of anthropology is scarcely sur-

prising when we consider how comparatively recent a development is child-study in any systematic form. The inquiries instituted by Mr. Kidd at the British Museum "failed to discover a single English book about the childhood of the native races in South Africa."

We sincerely regret to learn that, owing to the results of an accident in South Africa, the author's studies in that country are likely to be interrupted for some years; but his apology for the "scant justice" done to his subject by his illustrations is scarcely needed. We can make allowance for the true enthusiast's sense of inadequacy in the material he is able to present to the public; but these beautiful photographs are the most satisfactory representations of native children that we have yet seen. Where all are good, it is not easy to particularize; but we may mention, among those which have pleased us most, the three children playing cat's-cradle (facing p. 4), the little girls opposite pp. 52 and 60, the baby carried on its sister's back (p. 74), the four Zulu children sitting on the ground (p. 128), and the "Tembu milk-boy" (p. 208). The group of Pondo mothers and children facing p. 84 is also very good: the half-curious, half-suspicious expression of the woman on the right has been admirably caught, and the attitudes are all characteristic, especially that of the woman with her hand before her mouth. Mr. Kidd has been exceptionally fortunate in securing illustrations of children's games.

The first chapter comprises a full and interesting account of customs connected with birth and infancy. The distinction drawn between the *idhlozi* and *itongo* is new to us. Bleek's view was that the two are identical—the ancestral spirit being called *idhlozi* when it manifests itself as a snake or other creature (in which case no explicit communication can be expected from it), and *itongo* when it appears, or makes communications, in dreams. The etymology of *itongo* (evidently connected with *ubu-tongo*, "sleep") favours this explanation. Mr. Kidd's view is thus stated:

"The *idhlozi* is the individual and personal spirit born with each child—something fresh and unique, which is never shared with any one else—while the *itongo* is the ancestral and corporate spirit, which is not personal, but tribal, or a thing of the clan, the possession of which is obtained, not by birth, but by certain initiatory rites. The *idhlozi* is personal and inalienable: for it is wrapped up with the man's personality, and at death it lives near the grave or goes into the snake or totem of the clan, but the *itongo* is of the clan, and haunts the living-lut; at death it returns to the tribal *amatongo*."

The matter is also fully discussed in Appendix A, where Mr. Kidd gives the substance of various statements made to him by natives as to the distinction between the two entities. It seems clear that in the past they recognized such a distinction, though the two words are now commonly treated as synonymous.

The doctrine of twins, as set forth at length on pp. 45-9, is noteworthy. It is generally known that twins are considered

unlucky, and frequently killed, by many African tribes. Some, however, as the Hereros and the Baronga, think them lucky, and M. Junod states that certain ceremonies, intended to bring rain, or otherwise influence the heavens, can only be performed by the mother of twins. Among the Babemba of North-East Rhodesia, when twins are born, the father and mother "doctor" all the inhabitants of the village, their cattle, and their crops, and the ceremony concludes by carrying the children in a basket to the cross-roads, where they are taken out, and the basket left behind. It is obvious that both views spring from the notion that multiple births are something abnormal: the Baronga think that twins are sent by *Tilo* ("Heaven") as a kind of supernatural portent—the Zulus, that "they are more animal than human.... It is natural, so it was thought, for dogs or pigs to have twin offspring in a litter, but for human beings it is disgraceful." It was formerly usual to kill one or both; and if a woman had twins twice, she was, says Mr. Kidd, "killed as a monstrosity." Twins are supposed to have no brains, yet are credited with a kind of prophetic power and preternatural shrewdness, and "expected to make songs for the people." We have never before seen the curious beliefs connected with this subject so fully examined, except by M. Junod, who had a somewhat different set of ideas to deal with. Some of our readers may recall Dr. Rendel Harris's discussion of 'The Cult of the Heavenly Twins,' which appeared last year.

So much must be said in praise of Mr. Kidd's book as a whole that we have the less scruple in taking exception to particular points, which belong, however, rather to his deductions than to his facts. We should be disposed to think that he overstates the lack of imagination—not perhaps in the natives with whom he was more immediately in contact, but in the Bantu as a whole. Though we agree, in the main, with the passage on p. 131, where the common assumption that "savages live in everlasting dread of evil spirits" is combated, our own experience leads us to think that Yao and Nyanja children are to a certain extent afraid of the dark, and of the "wizards" who then walk abroad, and whose doings they describe in such graphic detail.

Again, on p. 64 we read:—

"To Europeans there is something almost incredible in the accounts of the dulness of a Kafir's nerves; but there is ample evidence as to this dulness. It is quite common for a native girl to break a needle deep in the palm of her hand. After trying in vain for a few days to extract it, she allows a white man, or even a native doctor, to slash away in the deep tissues. The girl will merely cover her head so that her fancy may not run away with her, and lead her to imagine that things are worse than they really are. She will not wince or show the slightest indication of suffering during this most painful operation."

Without disputing the general fact that susceptibility to pain increases with civilization, we cannot help thinking that

here Mr. Kidd has to some extent confused this phenomenon with another: the intensification of pain which results when the process producing it becomes visible—in other words, the effect of its full visual realization. We remember an English child—an exceptionally sensitive and high-spirited boy of five—who, having fallen and cut his forehead, bore the pain very bravely till the injury was being attended to, when the sight of the blood on the handkerchief completely broke down his fortitude, and he sobbed and screamed.

The remarks on "Sense of Truth" (pp. 126-138) are shrewd and suggestive, and correct some very common misconceptions:—

"It is often said that the Kafir encourages his children to lie. It is not true. The Kafir certainly laughs at a child when it is found guilty of being clumsy in its lying, but he tries to discourage lying in his children for all that. The Kafir's sense of truth is certainly defective, but as certainly it is not so defective as it is sometimes said to be."

We are not sure that it is equally correct to say that "our sense of justice differs from that of the native." It is no doubt true that

"to the native the rights of the corporate clan are vastly more important than those of the individual. Consequently, when in our haste we impose Western conceptions of rights of the individual on people who are still in the clan stage of society, our judgments seem to such people absurdly unjust and even pernicious."

We are heartily agreed as to the evil of injudicious interference with tribal institutions; but we cannot feel sure that the above is the only ground for native dissatisfaction with the decisions of our courts. Even were we as certain as Mr. Kidd that all "English magistrates are above suspicion as to the justness of their decisions from a Western point of view," this would not touch the cases where the ignorance or carelessness (or both combined) of colonial juries in native trials has brought about lamentable miscarriages of justice.

We can do no more than refer to the chapters on 'Play,' 'Work and its Side-issues,' and 'Surprise Stories'—the last collected by Mr. Douglas Wood among the Ndao (Ndjao of M. Junod) of North-East Gazaland. Of these, 'How the Hare fooled the Beasts' has analogues all over Bantu Africa, but it is almost point for point the same as a story written down at Tete by Father Mohl, S.J. 'The Hare and the Tortoise' is perhaps even wider in its distribution; while 'The Man, the Lion, and the Mouse' is evidently identical with 'The Shrew and the Hunter' in Mrs. Dewar's 'Chinamwanga Stories,' though it contains some additional incidents, and the sequence of events is, oddly enough, reversed. The nursery ditties given on pp. 215-17 and elsewhere, and the tunes scattered through the book, are most welcome. We notice that the Pondo version of the turkey-buzzard's call (p. 216) differs slightly from the Zulu one, which runs: female bird, *Ngiyemuka*, *ngiyemuka*, *ngiya kwabakiti*; male bird, *Hamba, hamba, kad' utsho*.

PROF. MENDELÉEFF.

By the death of Dmitri Ivanovitch Mendeléeff, chemistry loses one who was probably the most original thinker ever devoted to its study. He had nearly completed his seventy-third year, having been born on February 7th, 1834, at Tobolsk, where his father was director of the Gymnasium. His mother was a woman of great ability, on whom, owing to the father's loss of sight, fell the task of providing for and educating their very large family—Dmitri was the seventeenth child.

After studying at the Gymnasium at Tobolsk, Mendeléeff went to Petersburg, where he entered the Pedagogical Institute, devoting himself especially to the natural sciences. After this he held some appointments in the provinces, and later became *Privatdozent* in chemistry at the University of Petersburg, where he remained for three years, and then worked for a time at chemistry in Heidelberg. In 1863 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Technological Institute in Petersburg, from which he was transferred in 1866 to the like chair in the University, a post which he retained until recently.

Mendeléeff's most important experimental work was on physical chemistry, although he by no means confined his activity to this branch. Reference may be made here to his researches on 'Specific Volumes,' 'The Expansion of Liquids,' 'The Specific Gravities of Aqueous Alcohol,' 'Solutions,' 'The Elasticity of Gases,' and 'The Chemical Conception of the Ether'; but the work with which his name will always be connected is the well-known generalization on the periodicity in the properties of the chemical elements. This "Periodic Law" had been already to some extent indicated by Newlands and by Lothar Meyer, but it is to Mendeléeff that we owe such a demonstration of the evidence for the theory as led to its general acceptance. Not only did he point out that the elements then known, if arranged in the order of their atomic weights, exhibit a periodicity in properties, and fall into series and groups, but he showed further that the theory enabled him to predict the atomic weight and other properties of elements then unknown: for on arranging the elements in a table according to his scheme, there were certain positions that had to be left vacant. Later research, he considered, would discover the elements that should occupy these positions, and as a test for the correctness of the theory he indicated in considerable detail the properties of these elements. Time has fully justified him: in three cases—gallium, scandium, and germanium—elements have since been discovered which fall into vacant spaces in his table, and in each case there is an extremely close agreement between the properties he predicted and those exhibited by the element and its compounds. Still further, when he first endeavoured to arrange the elements according to this system, there were several that did not fall into the places that their properties other than the accepted atomic weights indicated: this he held to be due to the fact that the atomic weights had not been determined correctly, and again his predictions have been verified by later experimental work.

Mendeléeff was the author of several works on chemistry; of these the best known is 'The Principles of Chemistry,' first published in 1869, and now in its seventh edition. As Prof. Thorpe has well said, the book might with equal fitness have been termed a 'New System of Chemical Philosophy.' For philosophic insight and ori-

ginality of thought it stands apart from all other treatises on the subject; moreover, it is full of out-of-the-way facts. Translations of it have appeared in French, German, and English—three editions of the last have been issued.

Mendeléeff contributed several papers to the *Transactions* of the Chemical Society, including a Faraday Lecture on the Periodic Law. This he was unfortunately prevented from delivering in person to the Society, but on other occasions he was present at its meetings. He was a Foreign Member of the Royal Society and of the Chemical Society. By the former he was awarded the Davy and Copley Medals; by the latter, the Faraday Medal.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

DR. BEDDOE contributes to *Man* a short but sympathetic obituary notice of Prof. Leon Vanderkindere, Burgomaster of Uccle, a distinguished physical anthropologist of Belgium, who died last November. Mr. H. Balfour figures and describes a mask from Queen Charlotte Island in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, which is interesting as being evidently a realistic portrait, and one executed with a vigour and skill rare in savage art. Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr gives a photograph and description of a maul hafted on two sticks from a tomb at Nagada, Upper Egypt, which may have been used in the excavation of tombs.

It is announced that the Historical Society of the Canton of Neuchâtel proposes early in the spring to begin a thorough exploration of the station at La Tène, in which it will be assisted by grants from the council of the city and the Government of the Confederation.

Dr. Beddoe has appended to Mr. J. E. Pritchard's notes on current Bristol archaeology in the *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society some observations on crania found on the site of the Carmelite friary near the Colston Hall. Upon the destruction of some eighteenth-century (and later) buildings, and the excavation of the ground for the foundation of the Bristol Gas Company's buildings on the site, several skeletons were found, all male, probably those of friars and lay brethren or servitors attached to the friary. Eleven of the skulls were measured by Dr. Beddoe, with the result that nine of them could be clearly divided into two types. Five were over the average size, of fine form, very broad in proportion to their length, with good frontal development. Four were slightly longer, but narrower and lower, and consequently of much smaller capacity. As cranial capacity and intellectual capacity are related, Dr. Beddoe conjectures that the first set, which might have been the friars, were intellectually superior to the second, and that they might possibly have been men of learning brought over from Burgundy or Aquitaine to people the friary.

At the International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archaeology at Monaco a Commission was appointed to draw up a scheme of international agreement for the unification of craniometric and cephalometric measurements. Rome, Paris, Berlin, and Geneva were well represented on this Commission, but England not at all. It is not the first time that a similar agreement has been proposed. The unanimous conclusion arrived at on this occasion is printed in the last bimonthly issue of *L'Anthropologie*.

The same issue contains an article by Lieut. Desplagnes on the origins of the

Nigerian populations, illustrated by photographs of the buildings and peoples of the Soudan. The author comments on survivals of neolithic customs among the existing tribes and families, and on the architectural remains, and traces the effect of successive invasions from the south-east upon the physical characters of the races. He distinguishes four leading types, and suggests further investigation into the early history, archaeology, anthropology, and linguistics of the people of the Soudan and the Sahara.

M. Eugène Pittard describes a neolithic skull and a skull of the Bronze Age in the Archaeological Museum of Geneva, from stations on the lake of Neuchâtel. The first is, like other neolithic crania from similar stations, of the round-headed type. In the second that type reappears, after an interval of long-headed skulls, in the early Bronze Age. It shows a fracture, caused by a violent blow dealt from behind.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—Jan. 30.—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—Prof. Paul Vinogradoff (Fellow of the Academy) read a paper on 'Knights' Fees.' The 'knight's fee' is a characteristic feature of the feudal system in England. If we knew exactly how large a knight's fee was, we should possess a clue to the material arrangement of military service, as the fee was considered the unit of land-holding necessary to support a knight. At present the prevailing view seems to be that it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusions in regard to the size of such a unit. The actual fees turn out to be exceedingly different: some were large, some small, and all sorts of gradations are represented by well-attested examples. Undoubtedly the actual estates of knights were never distributed and arranged according to a consistent scheme, but a careful study of the materials at hand discloses the existence of certain standards as to size and efficiency, which were devised by men of those times and ought not to be disregarded by modern investigators. 1. There is, to begin with, a standard of income. In the reign of Edward I. twenty pounds was considered as the normal income of a knight from his estate. The "twenty librates" standard is, however, by no means an ancient one. In Henry III.'s time it was fifteen pounds, and in Henry II.'s reign ten pounds. In its endeavours to enforce knight's service and to ensure proper equipment for the militia, the Government sometimes used estimates of the value of chattels, but these were graduated according to a scale originally drawn up on the basis of income from land. By the side of the standards for the ordinary fees there appears another set of estimates for smaller fees of knights in light equipment. These were commonly called fees of the honour of Mortain, although they occur in many cases outside the limits of this particular honour. The standard of these fees of the "smaller shield" as to service, scutage, and relief was two-thirds of the ordinary one. The value of the small fee in Henry II.'s reign amounted to ten marks yearly income. The home of the small fees was chiefly the south-west of England. 2. Another valuation starts, not from income or value in chattels, but from the quantity of land assigned to the normal estate of a knight, or rather from the number of agrarian units—hides or carucates—included in the estate. Features of two arrangements may be traced in this direction. In the south of England the knight's fee often assumes the shape of an estate of five hides, and even when it is larger or smaller it does not usually swerve very much from this ordinary standard. The fee of the "smaller shield" represents a corresponding reduction of this typical estate to three or two hides. In the north of England the fee of Mortain does not occur at all, although there were many estates derived from that honour; while the ordinary fee consists of a much larger number of carucates, usually varying from ten to forty-eight. The difference in the treatment of the fee in these districts may be explained, on one hand, by the

lingering tradition of the five-hide unit used for the apportionment of service in the king's expeditions of the Anglo-Saxon system; on the other hand, by the scattering of estates among small freemen in the Anglo-Danish parts which made it impossible there to carve regular knights' fees of the five-hide type.—A discussion followed, in which Sir F. Pollock, Prof. Oman, and others took part.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 23.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—A communication was read 'On the Geology of the Zambesi Basin around the Batoka Gorge, Rhodesia,' by Mr. G. W. Lamplugh, with Petrographical Notes by Mr. H. H. Thomas.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 24.—Mr. P. Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—A letter from Mr. Somers Clarke was read calling attention to a proposal to raise the great dam on the Nile at Assuan to the level originally suggested, despite the undertaking given in 1894 that it should not be carried higher than at present. Mr. Clarke recalled the disastrous effect such raising would entail both as regards the temples at Philæ, and a large part of Nubia, which would be hopelessly drowned, and suggested that the Society take action in the matter. The following resolution was accordingly unanimously adopted, and a copy of it directed to be sent to Lord Cromer: "The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with some surprise that a proposal is seriously entertained by the Egyptian Government to raise the level of the Nile dam at Assuan to the height originally proposed. The Society would point out that it is informed that such an alteration would, at high Nile, submerge the temples at Philæ, and would result also in the flooding of a large area in Nubia undoubtedly containing many interesting sites. The Society feels bound to enter a protest against any scheme that would involve such a wholesale destruction of archaeological remains unless it be clearly demonstrated that the scheme is an absolute necessity for the well-being of Egypt, and that the same benefits cannot be obtained in any other way. The Society feels the greater confidence in making this protest to the Egyptian Government in view of the important and costly works of conservation that have already been carried out at Philæ." Notice was given of certain alterations in the statutes proposed by the Council, and of others formally proposed by three Fellows, to be considered at a special meeting of the Society on Thursday, February 21.—Mr. O. A. Shrubsole communicated some notes on a tumulus containing urns of the Bronze Age near Sunningdale, Berks.—Mr. Worthington G. Smith communicated full-sized drawings of some portions of inscribed memorials of the thirteenth century found built into the foundations of a buttress of St. Peter's Church, Dunstable.—Mr. R. V. Berkeley exhibited an embroidered table-cover of English work, temp. Charles II., with allegorical and mythological figures.

Jan. 31.—Viscount Dillon, V.P., in the chair.—On the invitation of the Dean of Westminster the meeting was held in the College (formerly the Abbot's) Hall of the Deanery. Notice was given of certain amendments to the proposed draft of alterations in the statutes to be considered at the special meeting of the 21st inst.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on 'The Funeral Effigies of the Kings and Queens of England,' with special reference to those in the Abbey Church of Westminster. It was shown that in the earliest recorded royal funerals, such as that of Edward the Confessor, the body of the dead king was carried to the grave upon a bier, entirely covered by a pall. Henry II. is expressly said to have been carried with his face uncovered, and this led to various attempts to embalm the body, especially when it had to be taken to a distance. Henry III. seems to have been enclosed in a wooden coffin, and his body represented by a waxen image outside it, arrayed in the crown and other royal ornaments. Edward II. and Edward III. were similarly represented by figures carved out of wood. Henry V.'s figure was made in France and of boiled leather. Those of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York his consort had the bodies and limbs made of leather padded with hay, and faces and hands of modelled gesso; and later figures, such as those of the Stuart period, had a wooden framework, stuffed

and padded, and jointed for convenience of dressing.—The Dean of Westminster also read some notes on the tradition of the identification of the figures now preserved in the Abbey Church, and on the subsequent addition of other personages. The latter constitute the well-known "waxworks," but the older series—which used to be called the "Ragged Regiment," from the condition into which they had fallen—included figures of Edward III., Anne of Bohemia (head only left), Katherine of Valois, Elizabeth of York, Henry VII., Mary, Henry, Prince of Wales, Anne of Denmark, and James I. (the last for whom a funeral effigy was made). There was also a figure for General Monk, Duke of Albemarle. The earlier series of figures, which have long been withdrawn from public view, were exhibited in illustration of the papers read.—In thanking the Dean for allowing the Society to meet in his ancient hall, the chairman handed over to him, on behalf of the Chapter, the series of drawings on vellum known as the Islip Roll, which had been lent to the Society for reproduction by the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, in 1791, and not returned, owing to his death while the work was in progress.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Feb. 1.—Mr. S. Dickson-Brown in the chair.—Dr. G. B. Grundy, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, read a paper on 'The Transliteration and Pronunciation of Latin, with Special Reference to the Latin V.' He showed that it was possible to demonstrate, by reference to contemporary forms in the inscriptions, that the transliterations in the received texts of Polybius, Diodorus, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Plutarch, and Josephus dated from a time contemporary with those authors, and had not been corrupted to any appreciable extent by later copyists. With reference to the transliterations of Latin *v* in *ov* and *β* respectively, he pointed out the gradual increase in the *β* and the decrease in the *ov* transliterations as time progressed. He demonstrated by tables that the persistence of the *ov* transliteration is due probably, as in the case of Appian and Dio Cassius, to official convention combined with second-century archaism; partly, as in the case of the Oxyrhynchus and Fayum papyri and of most of the inscriptions, to official convention only. This convention was shown by the fact that names from the Consular and Imperial lists tended to preserve the *ov* transliterations, whereas "private" names were for the most part transliterated into *β*. He further pointed out that in those lands where both the languages, Greek and Latin, were best known, the *β* transliteration prevailed, and its use decreased in accordance with a decrease in the knowledge of those languages in other regions of the Empire. The reader also showed that in certain environments of sounds the *ov*, in others the *β* transliteration was preferred, and he therefore argued that the two forms are not mere attenuations, but represent different elements in the sound of the Latin *v* which were discernible in the days of Polybius, and must have been quite marked in the first century B.C., when *β* is used as a transliteration of *v* in 34 per cent. of the cases in inscriptions, 30 per cent. in Dionysius, and 36 per cent. in Diodorus, and this in spite of official convention. From the late digamma of certain Greek dialects he argued for a weakening of the sound of *β*, by which letter this late digamma is often represented. The reader gave various reasons for believing that the *v* element had passed away from the sound of the late digamma—amongst others, the fact that it is never represented by *ov*, which undoubtedly represents the *v* element in the early Latin *v*. He argued, therefore, that the *β* transliteration of Latin *v* represents the growth of an element in the pronunciation of that letter correspondent in sound to the English *r*, but he pointed out that the evolution of the sound from *v* to labiodental *v*—though, in the case of medial and especially intervocal *v*, it had progressed far by the Augustan age—had not made the same progress in all sound-combinations and positions, especially in the case of initial *v*. The probable conclusion was that in the Augustan age the initial was a bilabial *v* (= *vv* in English), and the medial *v* a labiodental *v*, like that of the English. Dr. Grundy finally pointed out that the customary arguments from the transliteration of Latin *v* in Old Celtic, Old High and Low German would not stand on the showing of those who were the chief authorities on those languages. He then referred to certain peculiari-

ties noticeable in modern Romance tongues with reference to the pronunciation of *v* and its kindred *b* in regions which learnt their Latin in the days before the Christian era.—Dr. Furnivall read some comments on the paper by Prof. Housman and Prof. Postgate, controverting to some extent Dr. Grundy's views; but these he answered, to the satisfaction of the meeting. As Dr. Grundy could read only portions of the first three chapters of his paper, prints of the whole of it were placed in members' hands.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 5.—Sir Alexander Kennedy, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'Modern Motor-Vehicles,' by Lieut.-Col. R. E. B. Crompton.—The Council reported that they had recently transferred to the class of Members Messrs. W. H. Hinde, J. A. Lorimer, and J. W. A. Rose; and that 23 candidates had been admitted as Students.—Messrs. E. A. W. Barnard and H. M. Hobart were elected Members. Thirty-three Associate Members and one Associate were also elected.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—Feb. 4.—Mr. Maurice Wilson, President for 1906, in the chair.—The Chairman presented the premiums awarded for papers read during last year, viz., the President's Gold Medal to Mr. Frank Latham for his paper on 'Harbour Exigency Works'; the Bessemer Premium of Books to Messrs. W. Pollard Digby and H. C. H. Shenton for their joint paper on 'The Prevention of the Bacterial Contamination of Streams and Oyster Beds'; a Society's Premium of Books to Dr. David Sommerville for his paper on 'The Chemistry and Bacteriology of Potable Waters'; and a Society's Premium of Books to Mr. Gerald O. Case for his paper on 'Submarine Groyning.'—Mr. Wilson then introduced the President for the present year, Mr. Richard St. George Moore, and retired from the chair.—The President delivered his inaugural address, dealing with the status of professional or consultant engineers, with suggestions for its improvement.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Feb. 4.—Dr. Shadworth H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair.—Miss E. E. Constance Jones read a paper on 'Logic and Identity in Difference.' In discussions in which the terms "identity" and "difference" ("sameness," "diversity," &c.) are used, the interests of clear thinking constantly suffer for want of careful differentiation between the terms. If identity in diversity may mean (1) "numerical" or "individual" identity in qualitative difference (as in "S is P"); (2) numerical difference in qualitative likeness (as with members of a class); (3) qualitative likeness in qualitative difference (as with genus and species, or co-ordinate species); and if all these notions are fundamental, important, and easy to confuse, it is desirable to do all that can be done to make them clear, and keep them separate in thought and expression. The above senses of identity in difference seem to be fundamental forms or categories of logical synthesis. In an affirmative proposition identity in (qualitative) diversity is asserted. "S is P" expresses the simplest synthesis of thought. Nothing can be thought of except as an identity in diversity; and of nothing can any affirmation be made except under this same category. In a negative proposition "S is not P" (or "This S is not that S"), identity (numerical) of subject and predicate is denied, and it cannot be denied except in qualitative diversity. "S is S" appears to be meaningless, and "S is not S" is generally allowed to be impossible. Identity in diversity is as indispensable to inference as it is to affirmation. In inference, no less than in predication, the unifying factor is (numerical) identity (as distinguished from any kind or degree of resemblance). This is why the presence of a "true middle term" is the only condition necessary to make some inference possible from a pair of premises; and the rules and processes of immediate inference, and the true place and significance of quantification of the predicate, are similarly explicable. It is the same link of "identity" that holds together the parts of any argument consisting of many steps, whether expressed fully or elliptically; and the dispute as to whether alternative propositions are exclusive or unexclusive is at once allayed by the consideration that while the alternants must, as far as significant, be

diverse, and so exclusive from a qualitative point of view, they may, nevertheless, apply to objects which are identical (= numerically the same), and from that point of view be unexclusive. By an application of the same analysis to fallacies, they are divided into two groups—those in which the fault is mistaken assertion of identity, and those in which it is a mistaken denial of identity; and while identity in qualitative diversity is the form under which we necessarily think of any one thing, and which we necessarily use in affirmation, the category of likeness, qualitative resemblance, is only applicable where there are more things than one. Our thought has to be expressed in propositions of the "S is P" form, the general names we have to use must group things as qualitatively alike, our reasoning has to fall into syllogistic shape, and so on. For a theory of logic we want a clear analysis of what is involved in these common and inevitable forms.

PHYSICAL.—Jan. 25.—Prof. J. Perry, President, in the chair.—A paper by Mr. W. A. Sooble on 'The Strength and Behaviour of Brittle Materials under Combined Stress' was read by Mr. H. S. Allen.—Mr. F. Twyman exhibited a spectrophotometer and read a paper on 'Recent Improvements in Spectrophotometers.'—Mr. K. J. Tarrant exhibited some 'Photographs of Electric Sparks.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mus.** London Institution, 5.—Parliament from the Press Gallery.
— Mr. S. L. Hughes.
— Society of Arts, 8.—Gold Mining and Gold Production, Lecture III, Prof. J. W. Gregory. (Antor Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—The Ventilation of London, Mr. A. A. Hudson.
— Geographical, 8.30.—Through the North Magnetic Pole and through the North-West Passage, Capt. R. Amundsen.
Teas. Royal Institution, 3.—The Visual Apparatus of Man and Animals, Lecture I, Prof. W. Stirling.
— Asiatic, 4.—Account of Investigations into the History and Literature of the Hurufi Sect, and its Connection with the Bekhti Order of Dervishes, Prof. E. G. Browne.
— Colonial Institute, 8.—Some Reflections on Modern India, Lieut.-Col. Sir D. Robertson.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Modern Motor-Vehicles.'
— Anthropological, 8.15.—Note on a Dolmen at Prede, France, Mr. A. L. Lewis; 'The Ethnology of Modern Egypt,' Mr. C. S. Myers.
Weds. Society of Arts, 8.—Motor Omnibuses, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—The Minute Structures of Igneous Rocks and their Significance, Lecture I, Mr. A. Harker.
— Royal, 4.30.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—The Practical Side of Famine in India, Sir P. S. P. Lal. (Indian Section.)
— London Institution, 6.—Scientific Method, Prof. H. E. Armstrong.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—Report as Local Secretary for Hunts, Mr. W. Dale; 'Notes on Mottisfont Priory, Hunts,' Mr. C. R. Peers.
Fri. Geological, 3.—Anniversary Meeting.
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting.
— Royal Institution, 9.—Foraminifera, Mr. J. J. Lister.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—Hinton, Cathode, and Positive Rays, Lecture I, Prof. J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

IN his work on 'Experimental Zoology' Prof. Thomas Hunt Morgan, of Columbia University, has made an attempt to bring together the results of the rapid development of this branch of biology that has taken place during the past fifteen years. Messrs. Macmillan will publish the English edition of the book shortly.

THE new member of the French Académie des Sciences (Section "Libre") is Prince Roland Bonaparte, who takes the place of M. Bischoffsheim. The Prince is a man of high scientific attainments, and has devoted himself particularly to anthropology, geography, and geology.

THE death is announced, at the comparatively early age of forty-seven, of Mr. Thomas R. Dallmeyer, F.R.A.S., managing director of the firm of opticians which bears that name.

AT the anniversary meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, held at Burlington House yesterday, the Gold Medal was presented to Dr. Ernest William Brown, F.R.S., Professor of Applied Mathematics at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, for his researches in the lunar theory, the address being given by the President, Mr. Maw. Prof. Brown, though holding an American appointment, is an Englishman, and was formerly a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

MR. J. D. HOOKER has presented to the Carnegie Institute, Washington, the sum of 45,000 dollars to purchase a glass disc 100 in. in diameter and 13 in. thick, to be made into a mirror of 50 ft. focal length, with the expenses incident thereto. It is intended that it should be used at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, under the direction of Prof. Hale.

THERE has been some talk in Brussels of making a fresh attempt to reach the South Pole. The recent meeting at the residence of M. Beernaert, Minister of State, was for the purpose of hearing the views of M. Aretowski, who was a member of the Belgica expedition commanded by M. de Gerlache. M. Aretowski is a Pole who has lately adopted Belgian nationality, and his idea is that the best way to reach the South Pole is by using a motor-car with a light tender. By this method, which he prefers to the employment of a balloon, he believes that it would not be difficult to traverse the vast ice plain which Capt. Scott reached, but could not cross for want of means of rapid locomotion.

FINE ARTS

The Life and Work of Auguste Rodin. By Frederick Lawton. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. LAWTON's book enjoys the advantages, but also suffers from the disadvantages, of biographies other than posthumous. Written under the master's eye, it has to a certain extent the prestige of an authorized 'Life'—authorized not as to facts only, but also with records of conversation allowed by the sculptor as in some sort fairly representing his opinions: nor is this a trifling advantage, for, without being a model of inspired clarity, our genius is in this instance by no means inarticulate. On the other hand, the biographer is too near his subject to see him in true relation with the rest of the world, and the book, pitched on a note of monotonous laudation, makes small attempt at a balanced judgment. The man who criticizes M. Rodin adversely must, it would seem, necessarily have failed to understand him; nor does Mr. Lawton seem able to conceive of a reasonable point of view from which, even while realizing the artist's greatness, one might admire his achievement with certain reservations, and view his possible influence on the future with something like alarm.

This limitation on the part of the author would be of small consequence if it showed itself only in the absence of adverse criticism (for we can most of us do a little fault-finding), or in the scornful battering of certain "academic dogmas" which surely have no serious following to-day. Unfortunately, it also prevents him, when dealing with biographical facts, from telling us several things that any one less convinced than himself of the universality of Rodin's genius would be anxious to know. How the sculptor became great is necessarily only imperfectly explained, but we are not told at all why, being so great, he is not still greater—why he failed to assimilate certain fine qualities offered him by his

early training. We would willingly forgo some of the Romeos and Juliets and similar amorous thrills wherein the genius of Rodin approaches most nearly the requirements of Tottenham Court Road in exchange for reproductions of the work which on the Brussels Exchange or the Palais des Académies he did in healthy union with an architectural scheme; we would forgo many details as to triumphs and complimentary speeches in exchange for data to settle the point as to how far it was of his own choice, and how far from force of circumstance, that the artist—born to continue the tradition of the great Gothic carvers, and blessed with an education that might well bring home to him the unity of the arts—turned aside from his high destiny and became a mere maker (though an inspired one) of detached "exhibition pieces."

The reader will have divined our point of attack on this sculptor, whose knowledge of life is so wonderful, but who has so little feeling for the urbanity, the neighbourliness of art. The finest art is based implicitly on the love of a sort of material perfection; an ambition to add to that beauty of the world that consists in the perfect fitness of its every part. In proportion as an artist is possessed by this ideal he will endeavour to endow his material, be it paint or bronze or enamel, with the beauty proper to it, so that it may fill its place in an interrelated world of complex charm. In proportion as he does not cherish this ideal, but is a detached egotistical genius with a mission, he will force his material to express that mission, even if by so doing it usurp the function of another material that would do the thing much better; and thus we see sculpture doing the work of painting, painting invading the province of music, and each artist sublimely indifferent as to whether his amorphous productions have any rightful place in the general scheme. Thus does the harmonious growth of art as a whole become a disintegrated and meaningless competition, and the taste for harmony and fitness so generally deficient that the man who flouts the proprieties most is hailed as the greatest artist.

With some reservations in dealing with so complex a thing as a man's career, we submit that M. Rodin in his work is an impressive example of this regrettable disintegration of the larger impersonal stream of artistic endeavour, and of the blindness of the individual artist to the possibility of subordinating his effort to such a larger issue. "In his work" we say, for fragments of his conversation hint that he is not entirely blind to the defective side of his achievement—that he is himself one of those adverse critics who move Mr. Lawton's scorn. "These men," he said, touching a figure from a niche,

"worked in a way that sculptors too often disdain to-day. The aim of the Gothic carvers was to fashion something that should have its full meaning, and produce its full effect, only in the place where it was to stand. They carved for the architecture,

not for themselves. Right up on the cornices they modelled figures in one way, and on windows or porches or arches in another, and every piece of work was exactly calculated to fit in to the whole. This gave to their sculpture a more finely individual character, with little or no vainly personal mark. Each portion is known not as coming from the hand of one or another sculptor, but as belonging to a window or a cornice or a niche—and the portion helps us to reconstitute the whole."

Are we wrong in reading into these words the regret of an unsatisfied ambition, and in seeing in his disappointment over the base of the 'Bourgeois de Calais' monument the turning-point of his career?

The unbiassed outsider, dealing with the facts of the sculptor's life without assistance from the protagonist in the play, would, we think, dramatize that life in rather different fashion from the record of early discouragements and final triumph offered by Mr. Lawton. He would depict the youth in the interesting *École des Arts décoratifs* as an ardent student of that art of the eighteenth century which, whatever its demerits, retained vividly the tradition of the union, the interdependence, of the arts. Thence we should see him pass to the studio of the "ornamentist," where still remains in the air some of the same broad outlook, the vision of that highly organized French art which still lingered, as a spur to achievement within those bounds of wise decorum that yet allowed so large a liberty. Then, when he has been impressed by the demands made on sculpture by its purpose and *setting*, we see destiny forcing upon his notice the demands of *material* by setting him at work upon large decorative groups for public buildings. How much of the absolute stonework of this sort M. Rodin did does not appear from this volume; but at all events he had ample opportunity for realizing the difference between sculptures and mere modelling—the more so as we find an Alsatian friend initiating him into the mysteries of Gothic work, with its trenchant execution designed in chisel strokes, in planes and trenches, rather than in the rounded bosses that the clay modeller offers to the mason for laborious reproduction.

We are justified in supposing then that when, in the fullness of time, the artist came to design monuments of his own, he had the ambition of producing something consistent, and indeed monumental, even if he were a little muddled by coquetting with two different styles of design. His first essay, the 'Claude Lorraine,' was in the eighteenth-century manner, and, excellent as it was in many ways, its author no doubt realized that here was not the best path for his peculiar genius. The mischief was that only on this path was there a living tradition of which he could form a part. In the Calais monument he showed himself the lineal descendant of the great French Gothic sculptors, and he seems first to have projected it as reared on a lofty pillar in true Gothic fashion. Most regrettably that project was thwarted, and it is not

to be wondered at that, finding neither public nor architect to back his sound instinctive direction, he came round ultimately to the opinion that the main difference between a monument and a realistic "exhibition" group consists in the fact, on which he lays great stress, that the former is subjected to outdoor lighting. Had he seen this work in the proper place for a piece of monumental sculpture as part of an architectural scheme, there can be little doubt that he would not have refused the demand for an added severity imposed by such conditions; that he would have consented to a treatment more rigorously in harmony with his material, whether in stone or bronze, even at the expense of a certain literal and naturalistic truthfulness unsuited alike to the material and the setting; that he would have become a great sculptor, a monumental designer, not a fantastic modeller in clay. By the time this disappointment came upon him, however, the habit of making the modelling of a figure from life an end in itself was already gaining upon him. When he was still in the ornamentist's shop he had produced such a minor masterpiece as the man with the broken nose; and to model figures from life was possible even to an obscure artist who had few commissions for monuments. His marvellous skill as a modeller was appreciated by his fellows, and no one seemed to desire the glorious series of works to which the 'Bourgeois de Calais' pointed the way. Naturalism, moreover, was in the air, and what to the present reviewer seems the less enlightened aim of his later work appeared to him, perhaps, as emancipation.

Gradually all idea of producing work suitable for an architectural setting vanishes. He executes so many detached poems in clay—statuettes that, cast in bronze, remain merely a lump of petrified clay, with no feeling for the special qualities of fineness of surface or extreme perfection of line, that are the essential beauties of the best bronze work. Only in some of his marble work does he retain—mainly from its more sensuous side—the craftsman's instinct for designing in his material. For the most part he is the most carnal of sculptors in the way he sets himself (by the subtle greys of a minute rottenness of surface) to reproduce the very aspect of nature, the morbidezza of flesh caressed by the light. Yet no modern artist is better fitted to deny himself this obvious charm of an aspect that attracts by its literal resemblance to fact. For if he is the most carnal of sculptors in his closeness of study of the figure, he is the most abstract in his power of setting before you the rhythmic essence of a pose which is more than any one vision of it. The man who says that "geometry is at the bottom of sentiment" is not the one who needs to rely on the sensuous attraction of impressionistic values. He does so for the most part at the expense of the more legitimately sensuous beauty of a material exquisitely handled with a tactful suit-

ability to its place in the material world. Herein lies the brutality of modern art, with its scorn for daintiness of workmanship, for the beauty of the "thing." We look now for significance, and if only we can shout our message from strenuous soul to soul, care not what blot we put on the fair face of nature in the shape of an ugly lump of matter that belongs nowhere. More humble was the older art in its restraint.

There remains a large field of criticism into which we have not space to enter. The most of M. Rodin's later works look out of place wherever you put them, so scornful is he of the orderly past; yet among them are creations of great eloquence, like the weird presentment of Balzac as a strange bird of the night cognizant of hidden things, a figure in which M. Rodin seems to have pursued his mania for simplifying the lines of a figure, on which certain advanced critics lay so much stress, to the point where but one main angle remains, that between the shaft of the figure and the base it stands on, so that the effect is of a thing off its balance. A detailed examination of these later works we do not propose. Our object has been to point out the deficiency of Mr. Lawton's book in that he fails to realize the essential change of aim they display. That failure results from the fact that he supplies less a study than a glorification, which after all is a pardonable and generous error to commit when dealing with so great a man.

Mary, Queen of Scots. Edited by W. Shaw-Sparrow. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—

Mr. Shaw-Sparrow is the editor of a work on Mary Stuart, to which Sir James Linton contributes illustrations representing historical persons and events, while Mr. Orrock illustrates landscapes, and Mr. Walter Wood tells "the story." The illustrations are produced in colours, and mounted on brown pasteboard. The book, which is well printed, and pleasingly bound in cloth, is suited to "the drawing-room table," and is out of place on historical shelves.

Sir James Linton does not affect to follow the well-known type of Queen Mary's features; indeed, his renderings vary in various designs. Perhaps Mary, like Helen of Troy, appeared to every man in the image of his lost first love; if so, Sir James may have successfully rendered some of these subjective impressions. Having "strayed above a mile or two from our first love," we confess that we do not recognize either her or Queen Mary; but the pictures are bright, popular, and picturesque, though experts like M. Dimier will not always admit that the coiffures are contemporary. Mr. Orrock's landscapes are perfectly recognizable, and convey a good idea of historic scenes and buildings as they are at the present day.

Mr. Wood tells "the story" briefly, and with good taste. He has not the space, and this kind of book is not the place, for minute criticism of obscure points in Mary's career. Mr. Wood successfully sets forth the political causes of antagonism between Mary and Elizabeth, and does not palliate the behaviour of the Scottish Queen towards Darnley, or her infatuation for Bothwell, though he seems far from certain that Mary connived at her own abduction. The evidence against her on this point is derived from the Casket

Letters, and here Mr. Wood makes an almost incredible error, which permeates the book. He quotes, as if from the Casket Letters, matter which does not appear in them, such as

"Assist me, all the artifices of my sex.....Haste then to the arena, though ever present to the heart of M. R.!"

It is to be supposed that Mr. Wood has never read the Casket Letters, and that he has been taken in by a silly set of epistles composed at the end of the eighteenth or the beginning of the nineteenth century. We have seen this trash, which seemed incapable of deceiving the most guileless reader. How Mr. Wood came to miss the French copies and the Scots, English, and Latin translations of the alleged contents of the casket, and to accept a palpably late set of inventions, it is impossible to guess. Little is said of the years of Mary's captivity, but there is a long account of her execution. The most horrible of the details reported is not given; in fact, all historians have had the good taste to pass it by in silence.

Mr. Shaw-Sparrow, in his preface, speaks with praise of "the story"; as to the unprecedented error, he talks of "the history lessons which we forgot to learn thoroughly, during the easier schooldays of a generation ago." Mr. Shaw-Sparrow seems to take history easily; he writes that Mary's personal aspect is

"to be created by the imagination without any settled and accepted guidance from historic facts concerning her features and her person."

The details of her features and person are thoroughly well known: her height, her complexion, the colour of her hair and eyes, the contour of her face, her eyebrows, ears, nose, brow, mouth, are familiar to every one who has given an hour of study to any accredited modern work on the subject—say that of Mr. Lionel Cust. The modern painter may go his own way, but the historian no longer has grounds for any doubt as to the aspect of the Queen.

Historical Greek Coins. Described by G. F. Hill. With 13 Plates. (Constable & Co.)—The idea of this book, the editor tells us, was suggested by Mr. Hicks's 'Historical Greek Inscriptions.' It includes those coins which make some definite addition to historical knowledge, by their existence or by their "fabric, types, inscriptions, or standard." A hundred coins are described and figured. The inscriptions are not of the curt technical kind; and whilst giving all such information as the numismatist wants, the editor adds all that is necessary to explain the historical position of the coins for those who are not numismatists. Thus the general reader has before him a short account of the history of coinage in Greece, for which he should be grateful: it is well and clearly put. Even within the narrow limits which the editor has set for himself he has plenty of material to choose from; there are many omissions which cannot but be regretted, the most obvious of which is the Bactrian series. No doubt Bactria is unimportant for Greek history, but it is not unimportant to know—what few people realize—the deep and abiding influence of the conquests of Alexander on the East. We have, however, besides pages concerning the beginnings of things, the following places, persons, and events illustrated amongst others: Solon and the early Attic coinage (with which the question of a mint at Athens earlier than Solon is discussed); Sicily in many of its cities, with the Athenian disaster; Themistocles in Magnesia; Sybaris, Thurii, and Rhegium, the anti-Spartan League, the Olynthian League, the Achæan League, the Ætolian League; Epaminondas

and Dion, Philip and Alexander; Pergamum, Partia, Judæa, the Seleucids, Flamininus, Pompeius, and Amyntas. The range of time is about 600 years. We can speak with great satisfaction of the interest of the book, which is written with caution and sanity. The reproductions are excellent.

A MAKER OF OLD MASTERS.

February 6, 1907.

My attention was called to the letter of Mr. Fisher in your number of January 26th too late for me to reply to it last week.

Mr. Fisher's letter is calculated to carry considerable weight, as he had apparently opportunities of closely examining the picture of the baptism of Christ which was offered by Mr. de Zoete to Sir Frederick Burton.

The picture at present in the National Gallery, No. 1431, to which he refers in his letter, is not, however, the same picture as the one offered to Sir Frederick Burton. When I acquired it for the National Gallery in 1894 I was able to compare with it a photograph of Mr. de Zoete's picture, which, although the same in composition, is of inferior workmanship, and differs from it in many details.

I find it, I confess, rather surprising that Mr. Fisher should confuse the beautiful little work of the fifteenth (or quite early sixteenth) century in the National Gallery with the one which he has pronounced to be a fabrication by Michel.

I should add, in case some of your readers should be misled by some words in Mr. Brockwell's article, that the picture in the National Gallery is painted in tempera, which has become so hard through lapse of time that the late Mr. Dyer, who was obliged to use ammonia to remove an almost equally hard yellow varnish with which the picture was covered, employed it with perfect safety. As I was doubtful concerning the use of so strong a solvent, he explained to me that even ammonia would not touch the tempera so hardened by the lapse of centuries.

EDWARD J. POYNTER.

P.S.—The picture by Giannicola Manni in the Louvre is a very poor work, and probably—I had almost said obviously—an enlarged copy of the picture in the National Gallery.

LORD HUNTINGFIELD'S 'PICTURE GALLERY.'

THE painter of Lord Huntingfield's picture described in Mr. E. Dillon's interesting letter in *The Athenæum* of January 26th is Guiliam van Haecht, who was admitted as free master into the Gild of St. Luke at Antwerp in 1626. He was still working there in 1638. Both he and Rubens were members of the sodality directed by the Jesuit fathers. It is possible that copies of the sale catalogue of C. van der Gheest's collection may be in the possession of some collector, which would enable one to follow the fate of the Van Eyck and the Quentin Metsys paintings.

W. H. JAMES WEALE.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 2nd inst. the following pictures: J. Marieschi, A View on the Grand Canal, Venice, 157l. Duke Tyrconnell, in armour, wearing a crimson cloak and the Order of the Garter, 102l. Duchess of Tyrconnell, Widow of Count George Hamilton, 102l. Sir P. Lely, Portrait of a Lady, in red dress, with brown scarf, 210l. Early English. Bryan Broughton, Esq., with white stock, 136l. T. de Keyser, A Gentleman,

with his wife and two children, in an apartment, 115l.

Some excellent prices were realized by the same firm for engravings sold on the 5th inst. After Romney: Nature (Lady Hamilton), by H. Meyer, first state, before any letters, 462l.; another copy, printed in colours, 210l.; Mrs. Robinson, by J. R. Smith, 67l. After Reynolds: The Snake in the Grass, by W. Ward, 252l.; Countess Spencer and the Hon. Miss Bingham, by Bartolozzi, 25l.; Miss Theophila Palmer, by J. R. Smith, 25l. After W. Hamilton: The Months, by Bartolozzi and Gardiner, set of twelve, 220l. After Morland: The Story of Letitia, by J. R. Smith, 210l. After Lawrence: Master Lambton, by S. Cousins, first state, 162l.; another copy (lot 46), 28l.; Countess of Derby, by Bartolozzi, 178l.; Countess Gower and Daughter, by S. C. usins, first proof, 81l.; another copy (lot 49), 26l.; Lady Grey and Children, by the same, 29l. After Cosway: Louisa Cosway, by A. Cardon, 31l.; Mrs. Hardinge and Son ('The Fair Moralist'), by Bartolozzi, 31l. After Ramberg: Temptation, by W. Ward, 33l. After J. R. Smith: Thoughts on Matrimony, by W. Ward, 54l. After Engleheart: Mrs. Mills, by J. R. Smith, 44l. After Wheatley: The Duke of Newcastle's Return from Shooting, by Bartolozzi, 44l. After Hoppner: Duchess of Bedford, by S. W. Reynolds, 90l. After Downman: Lady Duncannon, by Bartolozzi, 31l. After Trumbull: General Washington, by V. Green, 57l. Titian's Venus, by Dagoty, 30l. Ten portraits in a frame (Lady Catherine Howard, Lady Gertrude Villiers, and eight other ladies), by C. Wilkin, 236l.

Fine-Art Gossip.

WE referred recently to the work of the late James Charles exhibited at the winter show of the Academy as hardly representative. To-day, we are glad to find, an exhibition of his remaining works opens at the Leicester Galleries, which is said to represent all periods of his activity, including about seventy canvases, also water-colours and drawings in black and white.

MRS. BARRINGTON writes

"to explain what appears to your critic to be a mistake in the book 'Life, Letters, and Work of Frederic Leighton,' of which he wrote an appreciative notice in your issue of February 2nd. Matthew Arnold's words 'sweet reasonableness' were repeated by G. F. Watts in one of many interesting letters which this artist wrote to me immediately after Leighton's death. This was the estimate of Leighton's character by Watts which I quote on p. 4 of Introduction, vol. i. of the 'Life,' and the particular words 'sweet reasonableness' again on p. 29, as peculiarly suggestive of Leighton's character as Watts and I knew it."

Mrs. Barrington goes on at great length to defend Leighton's art. This is a discussion into which we cannot enter, for reasons already stated.

THE annual exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy was opened last Monday afternoon. Amongst the outside contributors are Sir James Guthrie, Sir George Reid, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Charles Shannon, Prof. Herkomer, and Mr. Alfred East—Sir George Reid's portrait of the Right Hon. James Bryce, Mr. Sargent's portrait of Mr. Hugh Lane, and Mr. Shannon's portrait of Mr. Robert Gregory being especially noteworthy. Amongst the Irish exhibitors may be mentioned Mr. J. B. Yeats, of whose five portraits that of Sir James Dougherty is perhaps the most satisfactory; Mr. Dermot O'Brien, who shows some charming landscape studies; Mr. William Orpen; and Mr. W. J. Leech.

LAST week there was a large gathering of members of the Royal Irish Academy for the presentation to the Academy of a portrait of Dr. Atkinson, whose period of occupation of the President's chair has expired. Mr. Ribton Garstin unveiled the portrait, and spoke of Dr. Atkinson's work

in the preservation of Irish archaeological relics, saying that it was mainly through his influence that the gold ornaments found in the north of Ireland a few years ago had been permanently housed in the National Museum. Dr. Mahaffy and Dr. Hogan referred more particularly to Dr. Atkinson's literary work, and to his indomitable energy in the field of Irish folk-lore, and in the compilation of his monumental and yet unpublished Irish dictionary. The portrait is the work of Miss Sarah Purser.

THE distribution of prizes to the students of the Dublin School of Art on the 30th ult. was, as usual, the occasion for several speeches, but no official pronouncement was made as to the future of the School in view of the recent much-criticized Report of the Royal Commission. The strength of the School at present seems to lie in its craftwork, most of the prizes gained in the international competition being for enamelling, stained glass, and other branches of the applied arts.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Ernest Taylor, the portrait painter, who had for many years resided in Belfast. Mr. Taylor was a frequent exhibitor at London exhibitions and at the Paris Salon.

THE Moreau-Nelaton collection of pictures by modern French artists was officially opened at the Paris Musée des Arts Décoratifs at the end of last week. It is to M. Adolphe Moreau's son, M. Etienne Moreau-Nelaton, himself an artist of distinction, that the collection owes its excellence. It supplements in many ways the extensive series of works by modern French artists in one or another of the Paris Museums. The pictures include the famous Fantin-Latour 'Homage à Delacroix,' with portraits of Whistler, Legros, Baudelaire, and the artist himself. Among the other artists represented are Delacroix, Corot, Manet (with his well-known 'Déjeuner sur l'Herbe'), Claude Monet, Puvion de Chavannes, Rousseau, Millet, Cazin, and Ingres.

THE sculptor Henry Cros, who died last week, was a native of Narbonne, where he was born in 1840. He studied under Jouffroy, Étex, and the painter Valadon. He had been for a long series of years an exhibitor at the Salon. He was one of the most original sculptors of his day, his more famous works including busts of Mlle. Jeannine Dumas and Adolphe Guérouet; whilst among his bas-reliefs are 'Ascagne endormi,' 'Celui qui n'a pas deviné,' and 'Les Druidesses.' The bas-relief of the Musée Victor Hugo is his work. He made a large number of experiments in "polychromie," in "cire colorée," and in other methods. His bas-relief in wax, 'Le Prix du Tournai,' is generally regarded as his best achievement in this direction. The "fontaine en pâte de verre" in the Luxembourg Museum is another triumph of a different kind. He was profoundly versed in the ancient systems of painting, and collaborated with M. Charles Henry in an historical and technical work entitled 'L'Encaustique et les autres Procédés de Peinture chez les Anciens.'

THERE is now open at the School of Fine Arts, Quay Malaquais, Paris, for this month only, an exhibition of the posthumous works of the sculptor Gustav Crauk.

FINE-ART EXHIBITIONS.

- Sat. The late Robert Brough's Selected Works, Burlington Fine Arts Club.
— The late James Charles's Remaining Works, Private View, Leicester Galleries.
— Mr. E. Wake Cook's 'At Home and Abroad,' Water-Colours, Private View, Fine-Art Society.
— French Drawings of the Nineteenth Century, Messrs. Obach's Galleries.

Sat. Mr. Hubert Medley's Water-Colours of London, Venice, Rouen, &c. Dore Gallery.
 — Mr. Mark Milbanke's Portraits, Dore Gallery.
 — Mr. Harold Speed's Paintings of Italian Landscapes, Private View, Leicester Galleries.
 — Spring Picture Exhibition, Whitechapel Art Gallery.
 — Mr. W. L. Wyllie's Water-Colours, Private View, Fine-Art Society.
 Mon. Interiors by Ethel Sands, Landscapes by A. H. Hudson, Private View, Modern Gallery.
 Tues. Mrs. Caldwell Crofton's Water-Colours, 'Gardens of Delight,' Private View, Modern Gallery.
 Thurs. Spring Exhibition, Press View, Bristol Fine-Arts Academy.
 Fri. Exhibition of Arts and Crafts, Mrs. A. Leslie-Melville's Gallery.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*Fidelio*; *Lohengrin*.

BEETHOVEN'S 'Fidelio' was performed at Covent Garden last Thursday week. Of the rendering of the work it is impossible to speak in terms of high praise. Frau Leffler Burkhardt, who impersonated Leonore, was unsympathetic as a vocalist, but in the prison scene she displayed power as an actress. Herr Hans Bussard was a fairly good Florestan; and Herr A. C. Hinckley as Rocco, though he sang well, acted somewhat stiffly. M. Eugene Ysaye was the conductor, and of his ability in that capacity he has already given proofs at Queen's Hall; yet there was nothing striking in the rendering of the 'Fidelio' music under his direction. The Overture in E was played at the beginning of the opera, and, according to custom, the great 'Leonore,' No. 3, before the second act.

Miss Agnes Nicholls impersonated Elsa at last Saturday afternoon's performance of 'Lohengrin,' singing, of course, in German. At first she was nervous, but soon recovered, and in the bridal duet well deserved the favour with which she was received.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*Paradise Lost*.

SIGNOR ENRICO BOSSI's symphonic poem 'Paradise Lost,' for solo voices, chorus, orchestra, and organ, was given, for the first time in England, by the London Choral Society under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fagge, at the Queen's Hall on Monday evening. The conductor of that society showed enterprise in producing a novelty by a composer who is highly esteemed in his own country. The dramatic poem by the late Luigi Alberto Villanis is "after John Milton," and the English words have been adapted with fair success from the German by Miss Florence Hoare. Milton's poem, with its dramatic scenes and strong contrasts, naturally attracts composers, but the few oratorios with texts founded on it are now forgotten. M. Bossi's music, with few exceptions, in which he purposely follows old lines, is ultra-modern. At times it is sensational, though, from a purely musical point of view, not strong; while frequently it becomes extravagant, and what is intended to be terrible often sounds merely grotesque. This is especially noticeable in the "Hell" section, which comes after a brief and not unimpressive Prologue. The weakest pages of the "Inferno" section of Liszt's 'Dante' Symphony are those in which he aims at realistic effects, while Sir

Edward Elgar's chorus of demons in 'The Dream,' however clever, fails to a certain extent in its aim, and for a similar reason.

In the "Heaven" and "Earth," the second and third parts of the work in question, there is some good writing, but there is nothing convincing—there is plenty of will, but little inspiration.

The performance was not successful. The choral singing was at times very good, but it was evident that there had not been a sufficient number of full rehearsals. The chief solo vocalists were Miss Perceval Allen and Messrs. Dalton Baker and Ffrangcon-Davies; the last named gave a vigorous rendering of the Satan music.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*Philharmonic Concert*.

THE first concert of the ninety-fifth season of the Philharmonic Society took place at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening. The pianist was Madame Carreño, and she was heard in the Tchaikowsky Concerto in B flat minor. She was in splendid form, and the work, with its striking themes and strong contrasts, suited her admirably. At the close she was recalled many times. Miss Amy Castles sang the 'Air des Adieux' from Tchaikowsky's 'Jeanne d'Arc' with intelligence and feeling; her fine voice seems fitted for dramatic music. In the absence of Dr. F. H. Cowen, M. Edouard Colonne, the excellent French conductor, took his place. His reading of Mendelssohn's 'Hebrides' Overture was delightfully delicate. Beethoven's 'Eroica' was conducted with skill and intelligence. There was, however, dash rather than dignity in the rendering of the Allegro, but there was no fault to find with the expressive performance of the Funeral March.

Musical Gossip.

At the Queen's Hall Symphony Concert last Saturday afternoon was performed, for the first time in London, a Concertstück for violoncello and orchestra, written by Herr Ernst von Dohnányi, the Hungarian pianist and composer. There is no break in this work, but it is divided into three sections, of which the Adagio possesses considerable charm. Throughout the Concertstück the music is clear and sane, and, though of no marked originality, pleasant to hear. The scoring shows skill and refinement. Herr Hugo Becker played the solo portions with customary breadth of style, and the accompaniments were presented with much care.

In consequence of the success of the German opera at Covent Garden the original scheme of four weeks is to be extended to six. Mozart's 'Zauberflöte' and Nicolai's 'Lustige Weiber von Windsor' are promised. The first has not been heard at Covent Garden for many seasons; the latter, a light, charming work, was given more than twenty years ago by the students of the Royal College of Music.

A CONCERT is to be given this evening at the Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, the programme of which consists entirely of works of contemporary continental women composers (Italian, Austrian, Roumanian, German, and Dutch). The scheme is both novel and interesting.

EDUARD GRIEG will conduct an orchestral concert at Berlin on April 12th, assisted by Mesdames Gulbranson and Rose Bertens, and the pianist Halfdan Cleve. According to the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung*, it is twenty-three years since the Norwegian composer was in Berlin.

MR. NEIL FORSYTH has been appointed general manager, and Mr. Percy Pitt musical director, of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden. They are both men of ability and experience, and, moreover, British born. There will be but one opinion as to their fitness for the responsible posts which they have been called to occupy.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sat. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
 — Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
 Mon.—Sat. (not Tuesday), Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
 Mon. London Symphony Orchestra Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
 — Miss E. Pullock and Mr. Handley-Davies's Vocal and Violin Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
 Tues. Herr Emil Bauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — Mr. Leonard Borwick's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Aeolian Hall.
 Wed. Royal Choral Society, 'The Dream of Gerontius,' 8, Albert Hall.
 — London Ballad Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
 — Mr. Donald F. Tovey's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Chelsea Town Hall.
 Thurs. Twelve o'Clock Concert, Noon, Aeolian Hall.
 — Mr. Gottfried Galston's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
 Fri. Messrs. J. Wolf and York Bowen's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 Sat. Queen's Hall Orchestra Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — Madame Carreño's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — M. Pichmann's Pianoforte Recital, 5.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

COURT.—*The Philanderer*: a Topical Comedy in Four Acts. By Bernard Shaw.

WHAT may be considered the first check in the cult of Mr. Bernard Shaw established at the Court Theatre was experienced on Tuesday afternoon at the production of 'The Philanderer.' Not that any form of profanation was substituted for the reverence generally displayed on a similar occasion. No hint was there of opposition or censure, no 'falling-off' even of apparent zeal. A certain replacing of excitement by languor, "stopping the career of laughter with a," yawn, "a note infallible of breaking" interest, and a readiness to expedite the preparations for departure instead of lingering on amorously to the close—these were the only signs of falling-off. For these, even, accident was in part responsible. One of the artists to whom had been assigned a principal share in the interpretation fell, at the last moment, a victim to the inclemency of the weather, and the important character of Julia Craven, for which Miss Lillah McCarthy had been cast, had to be taken at the shortest notice by Miss Mary Barton. Very zealously did the newcomer struggle with the difficulties with which she was faced, and her presentation of Mr. Shaw's jealous and passably truculent and alarming heroine was strikingly clever and effective. The influence of such an upheaval of plans was, however, inevitably felt. For once, moreover, the vigilance and the luck of the management in securing the best possible interpreters of the characters seem to have failed or been at fault, and the cast, so far as regarded the male performers, left something to be desired. With the actresses it was different. Miss Lillah McCarthy's

Julia had, of course, to be taken on trust. Miss Wynne Matthison's Grace Tranfield was, however, pleasing and attractive, and was the least possible of a new woman; while the Sylvia Craven of Miss Dorothy Minto, by her archness and espièglerie and by her prettiness in her reformed costume, went far to win a preference for the new woman over the old. An artist so unsurpassable in his line as Mr. Eric Lewis could not fail to extract much from the rôle of Col. Daniel Craven, V.C.; but he did not widely differentiate the part from others in which he has been seen. The curiously unbecoming costume worn by Mr. Ben Webster is said to have been imposed upon him. Nothing more unlike a philanderer could, however, have been imagined; and the general bearing of the actor lacked seductiveness and charm. No very distinct physiognomy was assigned to Joseph Cuthbertson by M. Luigi Lablache, nor to Dr. Paramore by Mr. Hubert Harben.

Apart from the question of the performance, the hand of the author seemed to have lost its cunning, and the piece to be out of date. The recklessness felt by Mr. Shaw himself appeared to have extended to the public, which did not know or greatly care what to make of the piece. To whom, if such a thing be indeed indispensable, is the feeling of sympathy to go out? For whom, if any one, is a measure of respect to be displayed? Brilliant passages in the dialogue strike one, but the whole is unmeaning. The very period, defined as that of the first vogue of Ibsen in 1887, seems vague, and there is no genuine worship paid to the Scandinavian bard. Alone among Mr. Shaw's productions, the whole is in fact dull as well as unpleasant—a category in which it is ranked by the author himself.

Dramatic Gossip.

'WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD,' by Charles Marlowe, produced at Wyndham's, is rather like a farcical entertainment such as, a generation ago, was in vogue at the German Reeds'. A very humorous performance by Mr. James Welch of the hero commends it heartily to the public, and raises it into something like importance. The main action passes in a dream, in which a baronet of insignificant appearance but of ancient strain, finds himself in modern dress transported into feudal times. Burlesque the idea necessarily is, but the jest is a decided success.

AFTER his performances in Molière M. Coquelin wound up his engagement at the New Royalty by an unexpected appearance in 'Le Voyage de M. Perrichon' and two or three repetitions of 'Cyrano de Bergerac'. An interesting engagement followed in that of M. Georges Berr, who, in addition to being a young and rising *sociétaire* of the Comédie Française and a professor at the Conservatoire, has won reputation as a dramatist. He also started with the old repertory, playing 'Le Légataire Universel,' perhaps the comic masterpiece of Regnard, which gave place on Wednesday to 'La Bataille de Dames' of Scribe and Legouvé

and 'Le Baiser,' by Théodore de Banville. Associated with him were Madame Marie Thérèse Koll, of the Comédie Française, and Mlle. Jeanne Clémentine Bertiny, of the same institution.

A SERIES of matinées of 'Peter's Mother,' with the original cast, began at the Comedy on Thursday, and will be continued on following Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ON Monday at the Court will be revived for six weeks 'You Never Can Tell,' with Mr. Granville Barker as Valentine, Mr. Louis Calvert as the Waiter, Miss Henrietta Watson as Mrs. Clandon, Miss Grace Lane as Gloria, and Miss Dorothy Minto as Dolly.

At the next Vedrenne-Barker Matinée, to be held at the Court Theatre on March 5th, Ibsen's 'Hedda Gabler' will be revived, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell as the heroine.

THE next novelty at the Garrick will be the comedy by Miss Gladys Unger on the subject of Sheridan, which has been tried in Boston, and was produced three years ago at Brighton. It has since undergone some revision and alteration. 'Mr. Sheridan' was first given with Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw as the dramatist, a part which will be taken at the Garrick by Mr. Bourchier.

MISS LENA ASHWELL has been compelled by ill-health to abandon her American tour, and will not, it is feared, be able for some time to reappear on the stage.

THERE is much talk in French literary circles of a new piece by M. Georges Rivollet, the author of 'Alkestis.' The new play is called 'Jérusalem,' and presents the struggle between religious and political passion in the soul of an English M.P. The scene of the last act is laid in Dublin.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. M. E.—J. H. I.—J. N. F.—M. M.—Received.

A. E.—Later.

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